



THE ALWAR STATE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1940-41.

(1st April 1940 to 31st March 1941)

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(iv) On the West by territories of the Nabha, Patiala and Jaipur States.

The Alwar State Administration Report 1940-41

CHAPTER I

(GENERAL)

I. GEOGRAPHICAL

1. The Alwar State lies between 27"-5' and 28"-10' North Latitude and between 76" -10' and 77" -15' East Longitude.

Position
2. Its area is 3,217 sq. miles and its extreme length and breadth is 80 miles and 60 miles respectively.

Area
3. A reference to the map on the front page of this report will show that the State is bounded;—

Boundary

 - (i) On the North by territories of the Gurgaon District of the Punjab and by territories of the Nabha and Jaipur States;
 - (ii) On the East by territories of the Bharatpur State and of the Gurgaon District;
 - (iii) On the South by territory of the Jaipur State; and
 - (iv) On the West by territories of the Nabha, Patiala and Jaipur States.

4. The State consists of 10 administrative sub-areas known as Nizamats, which are distributed in two Districts as follows:-

Territorial
Divisions

- (i) The Northern District-consisting of the Nizamats of Alwar, Behror, Mandawar, Kishangarh and Tijara;
- (ii) The Southern District-consisting of the Nizamats of Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh, Rajgarh Thanaghazi and Bansur.

5. According to the census of 1941 the population of the State is 8,23,055 as detailed below:—

Nizamats	Hindus			Muslims			Christians			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Alwar. †	47,551	42,365	89,916	28,253	24,924	53,177	44	75	119	1,43,212
Mandawar.	28,362	25,118	53,480	7,115	6,546	13,661	...	...	...	67,141
Behror.	38,923	37,334	76,257	1,725	1,728	3,453	...	...	...	79,710
Kishangarh.	16,315	14,325	30,640	21,166	18,373	39,539	...	...	...	70,179
Tijara.	16,838	13,852	30,690	23,613	20,021	43,634	...	3	3	71,357
Rajgarh.	44,042	40,544	84,586	2,299	1,955	4,254	8	4	12	88,852
Bansur.	34,986	31,302	66,290	1,193	1,218	2,416	...	...	...	68,706
Ramgarh.	12,910	11,164	24,074	22,502	19,331	41,833	1	3	4	65,911
Lachhman- garh.	51,404	44,421	95,825	9,206	7,858	17,064	...	...	...	1,12,889
Thanaghazi.	21,766	20,363	42,129	606	450	1,056	...	...	...	43,185
Nimrana- Estate.	4,431	4,264	8,695	115	163	278	...	...	...	8,913
Total	3,17,530	2,85,052	6,02,582	1,17,823	1,02,507	2,20,335	53	85	138	8,23,055

† Includes Sikhs Males-21 and Females-16.

6. Out of the total area of 3,217 sq. miles, approximately 2,627 sq. miles, are "plains" while the remaining 590 sq. miles

Land

consist of "hilly-tracts." The hills form a part of the Araoalli Range and in some places rise to over 3,000 ft. above sea level.

7. There is no river in the State which is perennial in its entire course. The two large rivers are the Ruparail in the South of the State which rises from the Hills of Thanaghazi, and the Sahibi in the North of the State which traces its origin from the Sewar Hills in the Jaipur State and passes through the Bansur, Behror and Mandawar Nizamats to continue again into Jaipur territory.

8. The average annual rainfall is 25". The following table gives the rainfall at each Nizamat head-quarters for the last 5 years:—

Nizamat head quarter	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
1. Alwar	37.72	17.22	17.54	21.33	14.63
2. Kishengarh	30.99	16.98	13.03	18.64	14.32
3. Tijara	36.12	10.49	10.53	20.64	19.57
4. Mandawar	25.38	15.36	16.62	11.68	18.66
5. Behror	24.32	13.49	10.57	9.16	15.42
6. Rajgarh	30.99	15.98	16.58	20.70	16.05
7. Ramgarh	36.52	11.93	19.51	25.24	21.43
8. Laohhmangarh	38.89	17.47	15.14	22.7	10.77
9. Bansur	23.04	12.97	14.25	11.85	18.25
10. Thanaghazi	28.58	25.27	13.09	14.11	11.30

9. The maximum temperature recorded in mid-summer was 120° F. and the minimum temperature in mid-winter was 32° F. in Nizamats Tijara and Bansur respectively.

10. The usual domestic animals are found in Alwar, such as the buffalo, horse, camel, sheep, goat, dog and cat. Amongst the wild animals may be mentioned the tiger, panther, sambher

nilgai and the ghāntali. Peacock, Partridge, duck and a large variety of smaller birds are to be found all over the State.

11. The State is on the whole extremely fertile and wheat, barley, jowar, gram, maize and rape-seed are the principal crops. Steps are being taken to encourage the cultivation of cotton and, where there is sufficient water, the growing of sugar-cane.

The hills furnish a large quantity of fire-wood from which charcoal is manufactured for consumption in the State and also for export out of the State.

Mineral products are found in abundance leading to the belief that there is considerable mineral wealth in the State, but its resources in this respect have not yet been tapped to any great extent. Marble, slate, iron, copper, mica, saltpetre, red-ochre, barites and quartz have all been found to a greater or lesser degree.

12. The following are the principal towns and number of villages in each Nizamat of the State:—

No.	Nizamat	Principal Towns	Number of villages
1	Alwar	1. Alwar 2. Malakhiera	240
2	Behror	1. Behror 2. Mandhan 3. Barrod	152
3	Mandawar	1. Mandawar 2. Ajerka	133
4	Kishangarh	1. Kishangarh 2. Harsauli 3. Khairthal	167
5	Tijara	1. Tijara 2. Tapukara	208
6	Ramgarh	1. Ramgarh 2. Govindgarh	175

No.	Nizamat	Principal Towns	Number of Villages
7	Laohhmangarh	1. Laohhmangarh 2. Kathumar 3. Kherli	259
8	Rajgarh	1. Rajgarh 2. Tehla	210
9	Thanaghazi	1. Thanaghazi 2. Pratapgarh	154
10	Bansur	1. Bansur 2. Narainpur	147
Total			1845

13. The B. B. & C. I. Rly. traverses the State North and South, dividing it into two more or less equal parts. The branch line of the same railway from Bandikui to Agra passes through the South-East borders of the State. The following are the Railway Stations within the State borders:-

Nizamat	Railway stations
Mandawar	Ajerka
Kishengarh	Harsanli Khairthal
Alwar	Parisal Alwar Maluwa Malakhera
Rajgarh	Dhigawara Rajgarh Karanpura
Laohhmangarh	Ghosrana Kherli

A net-work of 177 miles of metalled roads & 325 miles of unmetalled roads is maintained by the State. They serve almost every important town in the territory. The chief metalled road is the Delhi-Jaipur Road which passes from Delhi through Gurgaon in to Alwar and continues on to Jaipur. 57 miles of this road are in the Alwar territory.

14. The following statement gives the number of the

Post and Tele-
graph Offices

Post and Telegraph Offices in each
Nizamat:—

No.	Nizamat	Telegraph Office	Post Office
1	Alwar	Alwar City Rly. Station	Alwar City Alwar Rly. Station Alwar Secretariat Malakhera Bahadurpur Parisal
2	Behror	Behror	Behror Basi Barrod Dausod Mandhan Tasing Gandola
3	Mandawar	...	Mandawar Ajerka Jndoli Riasgan Kanirkot Bijwar Manka Pehal Tatarpur Mampur
4	Kishangarh	Kishangarh	Kishangarh Harsauli Khairthal Dhamakna
5	Tijara	Tijara	Tijara Shahabad Tapukara

6	Ramgarh	...	Ramgarh Govindgarh
7	Laohlmangarh	Kherli	Laohlmangarh Kathumar Kherli
8	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Rajgarh Dhigawara Karanpura Tehla
9	Thanaghazi	...	Thanaghazi Agar Pratapgarh Ajabgarh
10	Bansur	...	Bansur Hamirpur Harsora Narainpur Nimuhana

15. Amongst the more interesting buildings and places which would repay visiting are the Palaces and Buildings of interest following:—

- The Alwar Fort —on the hill.
- The City Palace — which contains the Library, Armoury and Museum.
- The Sagar and the Chhatri—behind the City Palace.
- The Raj Rishi College —formerly the Viney Vilas Palace.
- The Vijey Mandir Palace —6 miles from Alwar.
- The Seriska Palace —22 miles from Alwar.
- The Itarana Palace —3 miles from Alwar.
- The Jeysamand Lake —4 miles from Alwar.
- The Seliserh Lake —8 miles from Alwar.
- The Mangalsar Lake —32 miles from Alwar.
- The Springs at Naraini —46 miles from Alwar.
- The Bhartri Hari Samadhi—22 miles from Alwar.
- The Rajgarh Fort —1 mile from the Rajgarh Railway Station.

II. HISTORICAL.

16. The Alwar Ruling House is the head of the Sub-clan of the Kushwaha Kshatriyas who have derived their name from Kush, the eldest son of Shri Ram Chandra whose capital was Ayodhya and who is considered to be the Divine Incarnation of the Solar Dynasty. From Ayodhya, the Kushwahas are said eventually to have come and settled in Amber in the Jaipur State. Rao Udai Karan, one of the Kushwaha Rulers of Amber (A. D. 1367) had two sons. Bar Singh, the elder son, gave up his right of succession in favour of his younger brother Nar Singh, whose line continues to-day as the Rulers of the Jaipur State. Bar Singh's grandson, Rao Naru was the founder of the Naruka House and the ancestor of the present Ruling Family of the Alwar State. The great grandson of Rao Naru, Rao Kalyan Singh, settled in what is now Alwar territory and his descendant Rao Pratap Singhji of Macheri was the actual founder of the Alwar State.

17. The territory which now comprises the Alwar State has been formed by acquisition and consolidation of surrounding territories and of certain pergunnahs granted by the British Government. The State may be said to have been founded as a separate independent State when Rao Pratap Singhji its founder, first raised his standard over the Alwar Fort on the 25th November, 1775. The various stages of consolidation of the State's territories were as follows:-

*During the rule of Maharao Raja Pratap Singhji
(1740-1775)*

- (a) Between 1760 and 1770—consolidation of the districts of Thanaghazi, Rajgarh, Malakhera, Ajabgarh, Baldeogarh, Kankwari.

- (b) Between 1770 and 1775—consolidation of the districts round Alwar, Ramgarh and Lachhmangarh.
- (c) Between 1775 and 1790 consolidation of Nimrana and the districts round Behror and Bansur.

*During the rule of Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji
(1791- 1815)*

- (a) In 1803—the pergunnahs of Ismailpur and Mandawar and Talukas of Durbarpur, Rutai, Nimrana, Mandhan, Bijwar, Ghelote and Surai.
- (b) In 1805—the fort of Kishangarh and the pergunnahs of Tijara, Tapukara and Kakoma.

The State was carved out by the courage and statesmanship of those concerned and pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other State.

18. A short account of the successive Rulers of the Rulers of the State State is given below:—

(1) *Maharao Raja Pratap Singhji*
(1740—1791)

The first Ruler of the Alwar State was Maharao Raja Pratap Singhji who, as shown above, by his courage and ability founded the State. He was born in 1740. The Moghul Emperor, Shah Alam conferred upon him the title of ' Rao Raja ' and "Panch Hazari Mansab" (Leader of Five Thousand) and presented him with the much coveted emblem of "Mahi-Maratib" (The Fish). He died in 1791 and was succeeded by his adopted son Rao Bakhtawar Singhji.

(2) *Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji*
(1791—1815)

The second Ruler, Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji was only 12 years of age when he succeeded to the "Gaddi" from Thana. During his rule, treaty relations with the British Government were entered into, and he rendered valuable services to Lord Lake during the latter's campaign against the Mahrattas with the result that in 1803 the first Treaty of "Offensive and Defensive Alliance" was entered into between Alwar and the East India Company. Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singhji died in 1815.

(3) *Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Viney Singhji*
(1815—1857)

The third ruler was Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Viney Singhji the nephew and adopted son from Thana of the second Ruler. He left his permanent mark on Alwar by the construction of a number of fine buildings such as the City Palace, the Viney Vilas Palace, several gardens, and the Sagar, a beautiful tank behind the City Palace. He also laid the foundation of the State's fine Library and Armoury. He proved his loyalty to the British Government by his attempt during the Mutiny to assist the beleaguered garrison at Agra. He died in 1857 to be succeeded by his son Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Sheodan Singhji.

(4) *Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Sheodan Singhji*
(1857—1874)

The fourth Ruler, Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Sheodan Singhji, was a minor when he came to the "Gaddi" and did not attain his majority until 1863. In 1867 he was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns. The Maharao Raja died in 1874, leaving no lineal or adopted heir.

(5) *H. H. Maharaja Shri Sewai Sir Mangal Singhji G. C. S. I.*
(1874-1892)

The fifth Ruler was His Highness Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Mangal Singhji who succeeded to the "Gaddi" from Thikana Thana at the age of 15 years. He was one of the first students of the Mayo College, and turned out to be one of the finest Rajput administrators of his time. The British Government conferred upon him the hereditary title of Maharaja. He took keen interest in the organisation of the State's Imperial Service troops. He died at the early age of 33 on the 22nd May, 1892. and was succeeded by his minor son His Highness Maharaj Shri Sewai Jey Singhji.

(6) *Colonel His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Sir Jey*
Singhji G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E.
(1892-1937)

The sixth Ruler was His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Jey Singhji who succeeded to the "Gaddi" at the age of 10 years, and was invested with ruling powers on the 10th December, 1903 by His Excellency Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India. He was a fine polo & racquet player, an excellent shot, a scholar and an orator of a high order. He was created a K. C. I. E. on the 1st June 1909, a K. C. S. I. on the 12th December 1911, a G. C. I. E. on the 1st January, 1919 and a G. C. S. I. on the 3rd June, 1924. He was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army on the 1st January, 1915, and an Honorary Colonel on the 1st January, 1921. In the same year the permanent local salute of the Ruler of Alwar within the limits of the State was raised to 17 guns, and, in addition, he himself was granted a personal salute of 17 guns. He attended the Imperial Con-

ference held in London in 1923 as a representative of India, and was a prominent figure in the Chamber of Princes and at the First Round Table Conference. He died in Paris in France on the 19th May, 1937, leaving no lineal or adopted son.

(7) *His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Tej Singhji*

The seventh and present Ruler, His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Tej Singhji Dev, succeeded the late Maharaja on the 22nd July, 1937. His Highness has married the daughter of Maharaj Akhey Singhji, a member of the Jodhpur Ruling House, and has two sons and two daughters. Maharaj Kumar Pratap Singhji the Heir-Apparent, was born on the 17th June, 1938 and the second Maharaj Kumar was born on the 19th September, 1939.

19. The Ruling house of Alwar has been connected by marriage with the ruling houses of Ratlam Shahpura, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Jamnagar, and with Dhuva, Khirasra and Rajpura in Kathiawar.

III POLITICAL

20. The State was founded in 1775, and until the opening of the nineteenth century maintained somewhat loose political relations with the Moghul Court at Delhi. With the final decline of the Moghuls, relations were opened with the East India Company resulting in the State's first and most important treaty with the British Government. This treaty "of Offensive and Defensive Alliance" was concluded in 1803.

Subsequent Treaties and Engagements of note are mentioned below:—

No.	Year	Form	Subject
(1)	1803	Sanad	Territorial grant by the East India Company
(2)	1805	Engagement	Grant and exchange of territories
(3)	1821	Engagement	Political relations with other States
(4)	1867	Treaty	Extradition
(5)	1877	Agreement	Coinage and minting
(6)	1879	Agreement	Manufacture of salt
(7)	1889	Sanad	Title of " Maharaja "
(8)	1898	Agreement	Imperial Service Troops
(9)	1904	Agreement	Railway Jurisdiction
(10)	1930	Agreement	New " Salt and Drugs " agreement in supersession of item (6)

21. Extradition agreements have also been concluded between Alwar and the following States:

Extradition		
Baroda	in 1918	Bikaner in 1929
Benaras	in 1933	Dhar in 1933
Bharatpur	in 1882, 1898 and 1934	Dhrangadhra in 1929
Dungarpur	in 1929	Kishangarh in 1934
Faridkot	in 1933	Kotah in 1926
Gwalior	in 1909 and 1923	Loharu in 1932
Hyderabad	in 1914	Nabha in 1879
Indore	in 1937	Patiala in 1926
Jaipur	in 1889, 1898 and 1926	Rampur in 1933
Jhalawar	in 1931	Shabpura in 1933
Jindh	in 1924	Sirohi in 1933
Jodhpur	in 1926	Udaipur in 1937
Karoli	in 1933	

IV PERSONAL

22. (i) His Highness, Her Highness, the Maharaj Kumar Sahibs and Balji Lals accompanied by their Highness' Staff and followers left for Mount Abu on the 6th May, 1940 and returned to Alwar on the 27th July, 1940.

(ii) His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev left on the 15th August, 1940, for Brindaban by car and returned the same day at 3. 30 p. m. *via* Dig (Bharatpur).

(iii) His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev accompanied by the Private Secretary and the Military Secretary left at 9. 20 a. m. on the 4th December, 1940, for Bharatpur, where His Highness met Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and their daughters (who were shortly to sail from Calcutta for Australia) and thence for Goverdhanji and returned the same day at 4. 20 p. m.

(iv) His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev accompanied by the Private Secretary, the Military Secretary and Rao Sri Narain Haldiya left for Delhi at 10. 10 a. m. on 16. 1. 1941 to attend an Informal Conference of Princes and the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. His Highness returned to Alwar on the 17th January, 1941, at 7 p. m.

(v) His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev accompanied by the Private Secretary and the Military Secretary left for Delhi at 4 p. m. on the 2nd February, 1941, and returned to Alwar on the 3rd February, 1941, after meeting Sir F. Wylie at the Secretariat, New Delhi, at 12-30 p. m. on that day.

(vi) His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev accompanied by the Private Secretary left for Jaipur at 9-30 a. m. on the 16th February 1941 to meet the Hon' ble

Mr. Lothian and Mr. Thompson and returned to Alwar the same day.

(vii) His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev accompanied by the Private Secretary and the Military Secretary left on the 22nd February, 1941 for Delhi at 7.40 a. m. and attended the Prize Distribution at the Cattle Show at 11 a. m. On the 23rd February, His Highness accompanied by the Home Minister, the Private Secretary, the Military Secretary and the Chief Medical Officer left Delhi for Kotah by the Bombay Express to pay a condolence visit to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Kotah. His Highness left Kotha for Bombay, by the Frontier Mail at 5.17 p. m. on the 24th February. After a halt at Bombay for 7 days His Highness and party left Bombay by the Frontier Mail on the 4th March, and reached Muttra on the 5th March, 1941, and arrived in Alwar the same day by car at 8. p. m.

(viii) On the 14th March 1941 His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev accompanied by the Home Minister and the Private Secretary left at 12.35 p. m. by car for Delhi to attend the session of the Chamber of Princes.

(ix) On the 15th March 1941 His Highness attended the Princes Meeting in Camera at the Council House.

(x) On the 16th March, 1941 His Highness attended the General Conference of Princes and Representatives of States at the Council House in the morning. In the afternoon, His Highness visited Sir F. Wylie at his residence.

(xi) On the 17th March 1941 His Highness attended the session of the Chamber of Princes in the morning. In the evening His Highness of Datia called on His Highness and His Highness returned the call. His Highness visited the Shri Laksmi Narain Temple and was later present

after dinner at Maidens Hotel where His Highness the Jam Sahib was host.

(xii) On the 18th March 1941, His Highness attended the session of the Chamber of Princes in the morning. His Highness accompanied by the Home Minister was present after dinner at the Viceroy's House at 9. 30 p. m. At 11. 40 p. m. His Highness accompanied by the Home Minister and the Private secretary left Delhi and arrived at Alwar at 2. 30 a. m.

23. The following distinguished guests visited Alwar
Guests during the year under report:—

No.	Name	Place where accommodated	Dates of	
			Arrival	Departure
1.	The Resident at Jaipur	Bhaktniketan	1. 9. 40	2. 9. 40
2.	The Resident at Jaipur	Seriska	23. 10. 40	23. 10. 40
3.	The Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana & Mrs. Lothian	Guest House	19. 11. 40	23. 11. 40
4.	The Resident at Jaipur	Bhaktniketan	21. 11. 40	24. 11. 40
5.	The Military Adviser in-chief	Bhaktniketan	23. 1. 41	25. 1. 41

24. The following Durbars took place during the year
Durbars under report:—

1.	Rajshasan Durbar	8th August 1940
2.	Dussehra Durbar	8th October, 1940
3.	Shrat Purnima Durbar	15th October, 1940
4.	Special Durbar for the grant of awards to Donors to the War Fund	19th October, 1940

5. Special Durbar for the
grant of awards to
Donors to the War Fund

22nd November 1940

Honours & Grants 25. The following honours, grants and rewards were
awarded by His Highness Shri Sewai Maha-
raj Dev during the year under report:—

No.	Name of grantee	Grant
1.	Col. Abdul Rehman O. B. I., Army Minister	Personal Tazeem
2.	L. Roormal of Barrod	Title of 'Deshopkarak'
3.	L. Gulab Chand Attar of Alwar	Title of "Vaid Bhushan"
4.	Ilakeem Md. Sulaiman	Title of "Mian Sahib"
5.	Brahman Sabha Alwar	Land Grant for Boarding House
6.	Meo Panohayat	Land grant for Boarding House

A number of advance increments and rewards in cash were also granted to officers and other State employees. On the occasion of the Special Durbars held in October & November, Sanads and honours were also granted to Donors to the War Fund of Rs 250/- and above.

Processions 26. The following is the list of important processions during the year in which His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev took part:—

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Teej procession | 6th August 1940 |
| 2. | Dussehra procession | 10th October 1940 |
| 3. | Maragpali procession | 31st October 1940 |
| 4. | Gangaur procession | 30th March 1941 |

V SOCIAL

27. The principal annual fairs held in the State are:—

Fairs

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Siliserh Fair | — Generally falls in April. |
| (ii) Jagannathji's Fair | — „ „ „ June |
| (iii) Pandavpol Fair | — „ „ „ August |
| (iv) Shri Bhartrihari Fair | — „ „ „ August |
| (v) Dehra Fair | — „ „ „ August |
| (vi) Chursidh Fair (Meos)— | „ „ „ February |

In addition to these a number of cattle fairs are held on various dates and at different rural centres all over the State.

28. The following are the important annual Festivals observed in the State:—

Festivals

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (i) Dussehra | (v) Moharram |
| (ii) Dewali | (vi) Teej |
| (iii) Holi | (vii) Id. |
| (iv) Gangaur | |

29. For their religious functions, festivals and ceremonies, the Hindus observe the "Vikarmi Calendar and Holidays Calendar". The festivals and religious functions of the Mohammedans are regulated by the " Hijri Calendar ". The Court and other Official work of the State is regulated by the " English Calendar ".

Council does not hold regular sittings, but is summoned by His Highness as and when occasion demands.

The names of the members of the Consultative Council as they stood on 31st March, 1941 are given below—

Official Members

1	Major C. W. L. Harvey	Chief Minister
2	Th. Sultan Singh of Palwa	Home Minister
3	Rai Sahib L. Ram Lal Anand	Revenue Minister
4	Col. Abdul Rehman	Army Minister
5	K. Raghbir Singh	Development Officer
6	Rai Bahadur L. Kanwar Sain	Chief Justice

Non-official Members

1	Lt. Col. Dhabai Ganeshi Lal	Ex-Army Minister
2	Pt. Ram Bhadra Ojha	Ex-Chief Justice
3	Th. Bahadur Singh of Khera	Ex-Home Minister
4	Rao Yusuf Ali Khan of Mandawar	Muafidar

32. Steps were taken during the year under report to emphasise the distinction between the Executive and the Judiciary, and by a Gazette Extraordinary of the 27th Feb. 1941, His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev was pleased to consolidate and amend the rules and notifications regulating the constitution of the High Court of Alwar. In accordance with the new constitution the High Court consists of one or more judges one of whom is designated as Chief Justice. There is a Registrar of the High Court and a legal Remembrancer and Govt. Advocate.

The High Court is the principal Court of appeals, references and revisions in all civil and criminal cases and such revenue cases as are transferred under orders of His Highness' Govt. All Courts—Civil and Criminal—are subject to the superintendence and control of the High Court.

VI CONSTITUTIONAL

30. By a Gazette Extraordinary of the 26th February 1941 His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev was pleased to create with effect from the 1st March 1941 an Executive Council with himself as President and the following officers as members:-

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------|
| 1. Major C. W. L. Harvey | | |
| O. B. E. M. C. | | |
| Chief Minister. | | Vice President |
| 2. Th. Sultan Singh Mahodaya | | |
| Home Minister. | | Senior Member |
| 3. Rai Sahib L. Ram Lal Anand | | |
| Revenue Minister | | Member. |
| 4. Col. Abdul Rehman Mahodaya | | |
| O. B. I., Army Minister. | | „ |
| 5. Mr. V. R. Adige M. A. B. Litt (Oxon.) | | |
| Private Secretary | | „ |
| 6. K. Raghurir Singh B. A. | | |
| Development Officer. | | „ |

In this Council vests the final executive authority of the State and its orders are the orders of the Alwar Government. The office of the Executive Council is situated in the Secretariat and ordinarily it sits twice a week in the Council Room at the City Palace.

31. In addition to the Executive Council there is a Consultative Council consisting of 6 official members and 4 non-official members. It was established in 1939-40.

The Private Secretary to His Highness acts as Secretary to the Consultative Council. The Consultative

Ministers

4. Army Minister

5. Development Officer
(with Ministerial Powers)

6. Chief Justice

Departments

2. Collectorate, Rajgarh

(a) Nizamat Rajgarh

(b) „ Ramgarh

(c) „ Laohhmanagarh

(d) „ Thanaghazi

(e) „ Bansur

1. Jey Paltan

2. Mangal Lanoers

3. Pratap Paltan

4. Customs & Exoise

5. Veterinary

6. Dairy

7. Akhet

8. Tawala Khas

9. Central Prison

1. Forest

2. Central Records

3. Treasury

4. Mines

5. Agrioulture

6. Gardens

7. Muniopalities

8. Nazul

1. Distt. & Sessions Court

(a) Munsiffi Alwar

(b) Additional M. Alwar

(c) Munsiffi Rajgarh

(d) „ Behror

(e) „ Tijara

(f) „ Bansur

(g) „ Laohhmanagarh

(h) Honry. Bench of
Magistrates Alwar

(i) Honry. Bench of
Munsiffs Alwar

(j) Honry. Bench of
Magistrates & Munsiffs
Rajgarh

(k) Honry. Bench of
Magistrates & Munsiffs
Tijara

33. The general administration of the State is carried on through the usual departments supervised by four Ministers and the Development officer who has the powers of a Minister. The Administrative Distribution Judicial Deptt. is supervised by the Chief Justice who also has the powers of a Minister in that respect.

The distribution of departments on the 31st March, 1941 was as follows:—

Ministers

1. Chief Minister

2. Home Minister

3. Revenue Minister

Departments

1. Government Offices
 2. Accounts office
 3. P. W. D.
 4. Police
 5. Zenana Hospital
 6. Female Education
 7. Daulat Khana
 8. Press
 9. Garage
 10. Guest House
 11. Census
 12. Museum
 13. Co-operative Department
-
1. Deodhi Khas
 2. Jageer
 3. Punnya & Muafi
 4. S. & P. Education
 5. Raj Rishi College
 6. Medical
 7. Toshokhana
-
1. Collelctorate Alwar
 - (a) Nizamat Alwar
 - (b) „ Kishangarh
 - (c) „ Tijara
 - (d) „ Mandawar
 - (e) „ Behror

On the move of the Alwar Jey Paltan on active service outside the State on 24. 7. 40 a small depot was first formed in Alwar which later on was expanded so as to be able to provide necessary reinforcements to the Jey Paltan. The Depot reached a strength at the end of the year, of 300 all ranks.

A Garrison Force of 60 men was raised in Alwar on the 1st September 1940 with the object of assisting in the Internal Security of the State by taking up garrison guards and duties so as to relieve the other units for a more active role when required.

Details of the strength and organization of the State Forces at the close of the year were as follows:—

Unit	State Officers	Cadets	Indian Officers	N. C. Os. and men.	Non- Combatants	Total
Jey Paltan	12	...	22	627	76	737
Training Company	3	10	10	287	45	355
Mangal Lancers	...	...	2	44	38	84
Pratap Paltan	9	...	11	342	25	387
Garrison Force	...	...	1	59	...	60
Transport	...	...	...	19	7	26
Fort Guards	...	...	1	13	14	28
Military Station Hospital	1	...	1	7	20	29
Total	25	10	38	1398	225	1696

The Mangal Lancers is provided with two motor cycles for despatch riders. There are 15 A. T. carts (bullocks) in the Transport, which is attached to the Mangal Lancers for administrative purposes.

CHAPTER II

PROTECTION

I. STATE FORCES

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister- Col. Abdul Rehman.... 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Units

O. C. Jey Paltan- Lt. Col. Sansarehandra 1-4-40 to 20-7-40
Lt. Col. C.H.C. Gore 21-7-40 to 8-10-40
Lt. Col. A. G. Butler 19-10-40 to 12-3-41
Lt. Col. E. G. Savage 13-3-41 to 31-3-41

*O. C. Pratap Paltan, }
Mangal Lancers } Major Madho Singh 1-4-40 to 31-3-41
and Depot }*

1. The Alwar Jey Paltan continued to be in the category of General Service Units. The Alwar Pratap Paltan was reorganised as a State Service Unit on the basis of Headquarters and 2 Rifle Companies.

The Alwar Mangal Lancers was relegated from the Indian States Forces List and was placed under the Commanding Officer Alwar Pratap Paltan for the purpose of Administration.

4. The Jey Paltan which was one of the four Indian States Forces units to undergo training alongside regular Indian Army formations returned back to Alwar in April, 1940 on the successful completion of its training at Jhansi. In July of the same year orders were received for the unit to proceed on active service outside the State and before their departure for Bolarum on the 24th July, 1940, the following message on behalf of His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev, who was in Abu at that time, was read by the Chief Minister and the Army Minister to the troops in the presence of a large gathering of officials and members of the public who had come to witness their departure.

“Officers and men of the Jey Paltan — On the eve of your departure on active service with British units we send you our good wishes and we expect you to render good account of yourselves under your new Commander whose orders you shall most faithfully and loyally carry out whatever task may be allotted to you. We are proud as you must be that opportunity has been given you once again to live up to the great traditions of our Jey Paltan which has always rendered loyal and courageous services to His Majesty the King Emperor. May God be with you”.

On arrival at Bolarum the unit got down to intensive training and earned commendatory remarks from the G. O. C. Deccan District.

The Pratap Paltan carried out its normal training and in addition, with the establishment of a greatly increased depot, faced the task of preparing large reinforcements for the Jey Paltan and organised special training cadres to prepare recruit instructors, with praiseworthy energy.

The Garrison Force is located in the Alwar Fort and is used for firing gun salutes.

2. The following enlistments occurred during the year:—
Enlistments and Discharges

(a) 9 educated young men were selected to be Cadets in the State Forces and are under training.

(b) 295 Recruits were enlisted.

Discharges during the year were as follows:—

Rank	Gratuity or pension			Other reasons			Died		
	38-39	39-40	40-41	38-39	39-40	40-41	38-39	39-40	40-41
State Officers	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Officers	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
N. C. O's. & Men	36	42	44	22	33	25	6	2	3
Followers	2	1	17	28	15	14	2	...	...
Total	40	45	69	50	50	39	9	3	3

3. There were seven cases of absence without leave and four cases of desertion. Three Court
Discipline Martials were held and discipline throughout the year was satisfactory. The regimental punishments were as follows:—

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
(a) Imprisonment in Quarter Guard	34	23	32
(b) Confinement to barracks for more than 10 days	2	19	23
(c) Minor punishments	35	19	63

	938-39	1939-40	1940-41
(14) Chemical Warfare School Pachmahri	9
(15) Pioneer Course-Bangalore	2
(16) Infantry Qualifying Course-Poona.	2
(17) 3 inch Mortar Officers Course-Saugor	1
(18) Mountain Warfare Course-Razmak	5
(19) Education Course-Mhow	2
(20) Repair of Web equipment-Kirkee	4
(21) Urdu Instructor's Course-Pachmahri	1
(22) Veterinary 1st Aid-Secundrabad	2
(23) District Platoon Commander's Course-Dehradun	1
(24) District Platoon Commander's Course-Secundrabad	15
(25) Recruit Instructor's Course-Jaipur	5
(26) Preliminary Signal Course-Nabha	1
(27) Intelligence Officers' Course-Karachi	1

Altogether 12 State Officers were sent out for training in various courses in British India. One cadet returned from the Indian Military Academy having completed the course very successfully. He was fourth in the order of merit among those who passed out. One cadet was sent to the Officers' Training School at Mhow and two to the Kitchner College at Nowgong where they are still under training.

6. Educational training which is a very important part of military training received considerable attention. Regimental Schools were regularly held and a number of students were able to sit for the periodical tests. Candidates were sent up for the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education examination held in April and October, 1940. The number of successful candidates who passed during the year as compared with those of the two previous years were as

The question of raising a Motor Transport Company in Alwar came under consideration towards the end of the year, and 18 other ranks were given training in driving under the supervision of the Superintendent of the State Motor Garage, to be ready for enlistment in the Alwar section of the Company, if called upon.

5. The following vacancies were allotted to the Training Courses Officers and N. C. Os. of the State's units at the various Army Schools. The vacancies were all taken up and the services of the students were fully utilised on their return.

1938-39 1939-40 1940-41

(1) Small Arms School-Pachmarhi	4	1	...
(2) Small Arms School-Ahmednagar	1	...	...
(3) Small Arms School-Saugor (Weapon Training)	...	3	4
(4) Small Arms School-Saugor (V. G.)	...	3	3
(5) Army Signal School-Poona	1	1	1
(6) Indian Army School of Education-Belgaum	1	1	4
(7) Equitation School-Saugor	1	1	...
(8) All Arms Field Engineering Course	1	...	8
(9) Army School of Physical Training, Ambala		1	2
(10) Army Veterinary School, Ambala		1	...
(11) Farriers Course, Lahore	1	1	...
(12) Junior Officers' Course	2	3	3
(13) Circle Lewis Gun Course	3	2	...

The total daily attendance of military patients and their families during the year was 20,548 as against 31,390 in 1939-40. There were two deaths in the hospital during the year as against 3 in 1939-40. The fall in the number of in-patients and out-patients was due to the Joy Paltan being outside the State.

8. Owing to the war no Circle Tournament was held during the year but the units continued Games their local sporting activities and took part in the hockey, football and volley-ball league matches held at Alwar. The Alwar Pratap Paltan won the football trophy and was second in the hockey and volley-ball. This year Alwar won the Champion-ship at the Rajputana Olympic Sports Meeting at Ajmer. Three athletes from the State's Forces participated in the competitions and established records in five events.

9. The Military Adviser and the Assistant Military Adviser visited the troops periodically Inspections throughout the year. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Major General F. Gwatkin C. B., D. S. O. M. C. made his inspection in January, 1941.

The Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana, during his visit to the State in November, 1940 inspected the training of recruits and the lines.

10. Improvements were carried out during the year in the Mangal Lancers lines to accommodate Miscellaneous both the Mangal Lancers and the Pratap Paltan. These lines have since, however, been given over to the Government of India to accommodate a General Purposes Transport Company, the headquarters

follows:—

Army Headquarters India Examination

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Indian Army Special Certificate	3	3	1

Local Examinations

Indian Army 1st Class Eng.		2	3
Indian Army 2nd Class Eng.		...	3
2nd Class Certificate of Education	55	17	28
3rd Class Certificate of Education	90	33	48
Recruits Certificate of Education	63	14	28

7. Military patients and their families are treated in the Military Station Hospital which has accommodation for 50 beds. The Hospital also caters for the State Police Force. There is an ambulance car for the conveyance of patients. The general health of the troops during the year under report was good.

The total number of admissions in the hospital was 538 including combatants and non-combatants as detailed below—

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Malaria ...	162	110	140
Typhoid ...	7	11	12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	5	3
Epilepsy ...	1	...	...
Heat Stroke ...	1	5	6
N. Y. D. Mental ...	1	1	2
Sprue ...	1	3	...
Tetanus ...	...	...	1
Other diseases ...	370	1044	374
Total ...	548	1179	538

given by the State and the Government of India:—

RANK	STATE		GOVT. OF INDIA		
	Special	Clothing	Special	Separation	Messing
Lt. Col.	150	...	150	120	...
Major	150	...	100	80	..
Captain	150	...	70	50	...
Lt. or 2nd Lt.	150	...	65	40	...
Indian Officers	15	2	..	...	2
N. C. O's. & Men	4	2	...	...	2
Non-Combatants	2	3/4	..	...	...

Note: The Govt. of India also gives free rations and free clothing to all Indian Officers & other Ranks and to Non-Combatants.

12. The actual expenditure on the maintenance of the State's Forces amounted to Rs. 4,51,825 against the budget provision of Rs. 4,63,521.

The figures of expenditure for the last three years have been as follows:—

Item	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1- Establishment	3,55,563	3,64,096	2,57,743
2. Ammunition & Equipment	24,961	24,933	22,040
3. Other contingent Expenditure	72,361	59,322	1,60,104
4. Extra grant for replacement of equipment	—	—	9,978
5. Emergency Commissioned Officers	—	—	1,960
Total	4,52,885	4,46,351	4,51,825

personnel and men for one section of which are being formed from Alwar.

The Pratap Paltan was there after moved to the Jey Paltan Lines where the Depot is also located.

Recruitment for the Indian Army, Hyderabad State and the Alwar State Forces has been going on satisfactorily. It has been arranged with the Recruiting Officers that in future they will carry out recruitment from the State with the assistance of the State's military authorities.

11. The following are the rates of pay and allowances
Pay & allowances in the State's forces.

STATE OFFICERS		INDIAN OFFICERS & OTHER RANKS			
		Cavalry		Infantry	
Rank	Pay	Rank	Pay	Rank	Pay
Lt. Col.	300/-	Risaldar	90/-105/-	Subedar	85/-100/-
Major	250/-	Jamadar	60/-75/-	Jamadar	55/-70/-
Captain	200/-	Daffedar	21/-	Havaldar	20/-
Lt. or 2nd Lt.	150/-	L. Daffedar	17/-	L. Havaldar	18/-
		Sowar	12/-	Naik	16/-
		Follower	10/-	L. Naik	14/-
				Sepoy	11/-
				Follower	10/-

In the case of the Alwar Jey Paltan while serving outside the State, ration allowance is not admissible, but the following additional monthly allowances are being

14. The caste composition of the Police Force during the last 5 years is shown in the following statement.

Year ending.	Hindus							Mohammedans	Christians	Total	
	Brahmans	Rajputs	Vaishyas	Kayasths	Bhargavas	Khatris	Other castes			Total	Grand Total
OFFICERS											
31.3.1941	4	5	2	3	1	...	1	16	11	...	27
31.3.1940	4	5	2	2	1	...	1	15	11	...	26
31.3.1939	4	5	2	2	1	...	1	15	12	...	27
31.3.1938	5	5	2	2	1	2	2	19	13	...	32
31.3.1937	5	5	2	2	1	3	2	20	12	...	32
MEN											
31.3.1941	119	121	2	20	3	55	119	439	430	...	869
31.3.1940	125	118	1	18	4	63	125	454	419	...	873
31.3.1939	126	111	...	19	4	65	127	452	420	...	872
31.3.1938	127	112	..	17	4	67	126	453	427	...	880
31.3.1937	129	109	1	17	4	67	126	453	427	...	880

15. The ratio of the Police Force to the population of the State is explained below:—

Total sanctioned strength	902
Population of the State	8,23,055
Percentage	11 per 10,000

16. Promotion was given to 151 and rewards to 15 deserving members of the force. 67 commendation certificates were given to

Promotion &
Rewards

II. POLICE.

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister.....Major C.W.L. Harvey 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department

Inspector General...K. B. Ruhulla Khan 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

13. The following table shows the strength of the Police Force and the changes which occurred during the year 1940-41: -

Seriat No.	Rank	Strength on 1. 4. 40	Discharged or retrenched.	Dismissed	Died	Resigned or retired	Degraded	Appointed or re-instated	Strength on 31. 3. 41	Sanctioned Strength
1	Superintendents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
2	Inspectors	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
3	Sub-Inspectors	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	21
4	Sergeants	149	2	1	2	6	3	2	152	155
5	Constables	724	2	5	5	72	1	9	720	720

No.	Police Station.	Police Post
17	Bansur	Hamirpur Harsora Rampur
18	Pertapgarh	Ajabgarh
19	Narainpur	Moti-ki-Piao

18. The following statements explain the position of
Cognizable Crime cognizable crime during the last three
years:—

CASES.

Year	Pending at commencement of year.	Reported	Total	Cancelled	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Untraced	Pending Enquiry	Pending Trial
1938-39	247	1630	1870	283	420	247	608	123	189
1939-40	312	1683	1995	269	403	294	645	166	218
1940-41	384	1401	1785	219	340	278	588	149	211

PERSONS

Year	Pending trial from previous year	Arrested	Total	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Remained under trial
1938-39	371	1627	1998	708	750	540
1939-40	540	1572	2112	700	760	652
1940-41	652	1242	1896	556	777	563

The value of property stolen and recovered during last three years was:—

Year	Value of property		Percentage
	Stolen	Recovered	
1938-39	Rs. 59,189/-	Rs. 34,845/-	41%
1939-40	Rs. 99,685/-	Rs. 20,153/-	22%
1940-41	Rs. 1,96,249/-	Rs. 18,225/-	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ %

private persons and others. Rs. 152/- were paid in rewards in addition to Rs. 3/-/- received from other States and districts in British India.

17. The State is served through the following Police Stations and Police Posts:—

(a) Northern District.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Police Station</u>	<u>Police Post</u>
1	Kotwali-Alwar	
2	Sadar-Alwar	Minapura Bahadurpur
3	Malakhara	
4	Kishangarh	Khairthal Pur Harsauli
5	Tijara	Sehroli
6	Tapukra	Chuharpur Bhinwari
7	Mandawar	Jhindoli Ajerka Karnikot
8	Behror	Korana
9	Mandhan	

(b) Southern District.

10	Ramgarh	Naugaon
11	Govindgarh	
12	Lachhimgarh	Baroda Meo Ghosrana
13	Kathumar	Kherli-Gunj
14	Rajgarh	Pinan Rajpur Rampura
15	Tehla	Baldevgarh
16	Thana-Ghazi	Seriska Ghata Bandrol Garh Basai

20. During the year under report finger print slips of 317 convicted persons were prepared and sent to various Bureaus in British India as against 319 in the previous year. Search slips of 65 persons were sent out of which 16 were traced as previous convicts and 49 were reported to be untraced by the Bureau.

21. The registered members of the criminal tribes in the State during the past five years, were as follows:—

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1. At the beginning of the year ..	3,274	3,023	3,202	1,088	818
2. Registered during the year ...	35	257	26	55	29
3. Surrendered during the year ...	18	7	10	19	5
4. Absconded during the year ...	16	13	24	10	22
5. Died during the year	87	28	12	34	68
6. Exempted owing to old age, infirmity, etc.	201	44	2084	300	97
7. At the close of the year ...	3,023	3,202	1,088	818	665

22. At the end of the year under report the number of absconders was 220 of which 122 were required under Section 19 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Details of the last three years were:—

		1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
At the beginning of the year	...	308	280	279
Added during the year	...	77	60	38
	TOTAL	385	340	317
Arrested during the year	...	98	55	64
Struck off during the year	...	12	6	33
	TOTAL	110	61	97
At the close of the year	...	275	279	220

19. The result of the investigation of crime during the
Investigation last three years is given below:-

Offence	Year	Pending from previous year	Reported	Total	Cancelled	Convicted	Discharged or Acquitted	Untraced	Pending	
									Investigation	Trial
1 Murder	1938-39	..	16	16	1	3	1	1	5	5
	1939-40	9	9	18	2	6	5	3	1	1
	1940-41	2	15	17	1	4	6	...	2	4
2 Culpable Homicide	1938-39	3	9	12	2	3	1	1	1	4
	1939-40	6	10	16	1	8	3	1	...	3
	1940-41	3	7	10	1	5	1	..	1	2
3 Greivous hurt	1938-39	13	73	86	10	20	39	3	1	13
	1939-40	15	110	125	17	16	60	6	6	20
	1940-41	25	86	111	13	20	52	1	3	22
4 Kidnapping	1938-39	4	12	16	4	3	5	1	2	1
	1939-40	4	13	17	5	5	3	1	2	1
	1940-41	3	8	11	4	2	1	2	...	2
5 Dacoity	1938-39	1	10	11	1	1	1	6	1	1
	1939-40	2	10	12	3	1	...	...	6	2
	1940-41	8	9	17	...	2	1	2	9	3
6 Robbery	1938-39	4	21	25	8	2	5	7	...	3
	1939-40	3	28	31	7	7	4	5	7	1
	1940-41	8	22	30	7	3	3	9	5	3
7 Burglary	1938-39	67	456	523	48	61	39	292	54	29
	1939-40	84	548	632	47	79	42	341	88	35
	1940-41	123	427	550	46	54	36	23	365	26
8 Theft										
	(i) Ordinary									
	(ii) Cattle									
(i) Ordinary	1938-39	35	301	336	60	72	31	130	14	29
	1939-40	44	326	370	56	75	46	143	18	32
	1940-41	50	246	296	40	71	36	95	14	40
(ii) Cattle	1938-39	25	181	206	26	40	17	93	17	13
	1939-40	27	186	213	24	41	23	97	16	12
	1940-41	28	187	215	19	37	22	105	15	17
9 Escape from police custody	1938-39	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	12
	1939-40	...	3	3	...	1	2	...	...	7
	1940-41	1	5	6	...	3	1	1	1	...

The total amount realised on account of registration fees of motor vehicles during the year was Rs 17,342/-/- as against Rs 19,969/4/- in 1939-40

The total amount realised from foreign public motor vehicles passing through the State during the year was Rs 6,700 as against Rs. 2,215 in 1939-40,

26. The number of registration certificates issued and cancelled during the last three years was as follows:-

No.	Type of vehicle	At the beginning of the year			Issued			Cancelled			At the close of the year		
		1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1	Private Cars	56	66	67	18	9	13	12	8	8	62	67	72
2	Taxi Cars	3	20	14	5	4	—	4	10	—	4	14	14
3	Lorries	35	37	81	5	47	2	4	3	—	86	81	83
4	Trucks	6	16	12	8	4	5	5	8	2	9	12	15
5	Motor Cycles	4	6	7	2	1	2	3	—	—	3	7	9

27. Fees for driving licenses are levied at the following rates:-

No.	Vehicles	Original fee	Renewal fee
1	Motor Cars	Rs 5/- p. a.	Rs 2/- p. a.
2	Trucks & Lorries	„ 10/- p. a.	„ 2/- p. a.
3	Motor Cycles	„ 3/- p. a.	„ 2/- p. a.

23. The number of persons dealt with and convicted under sections 109 and 110 Cr. P. C. during the last three years was as follows:-

Preventive
Action

Under section 109 Cr. P. C:-

	Sent up for trial			Acquitted or discharged			Convicted						Under trial		
							in Jail			on Security					
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Northern District	15	44	25	6	12	14	5	13	2	6	14	7	4	5	2
Southern District	34	28	15	4	9	2	9	3	6	21	9	7	4	7	-
Total	59	72	40	10	21	16	14	16	8	27	23	14	8	12	2

Under section 110 Cr. P. C:-

Southern District	37	47	13	12	5	1	5	6	2	16	21	13	4	15	2
Northern District	50	20	19	15	1	3	6	4	...	27	15	14	2	0	2
Total	87	67	32	27	6	4	11	10	2	43	36	27	6	15	4

24. The number of motor accidents reported during the year was 7 (1 by a State driver and 6 by drivers of public vehicles) as against 11 last year.

Motor Traffic

25. Registration fees for motor vehicles are levied at the following rates:-

Registration Fees

	Registration	Renewal Charges
(i) Motor Cars	Rs. 16/-	Rs 8/- for subsequent years
(ii) Motor cycles	Rs. 16/-	Rs 3/- "
(iii) Taxi cars	Rs. 16/-	Rs 15/- per seat per annum.
(iv) Lorries	Rs. 16/-	Rs 15/- " " "
(v) Trucks	Rs. 16/-	Rs 300/- " " "

Note:- As only a small portion of the Solna-Rewari road lies in the State territory, lorries plying exclusively on this road are charged a lump sum Motor tax at a concession rate of Rs. 60/- per lorry per year.

III. CENTRAL PRISON

Minister-in-charge.

Army Minister...Col. Abdul Rehman Khan 1. 4. 40 to 31. 3. 41.

Head of department.

Supdt. Jail...Mr. L. S. Herbert-Martyn, 1. 4. 40 to 31. 3. 41.

30. The year opened with a population of 312 prisoners and closed with a population of 289 that is 23 less than the previous year.

The total number of male convicts admitted into the Jail was 494 and of females 6. The total number of service convicts was 32. The daily average number of prisoners of various classes confined in the Central Jail is compared below with that of the two preceding years:—

CLASS.	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1. Convicts ...	324	318	275
2. Undertrials ...	37	31	33
3. Civil Prisoners ...	2	...	1
4. Lunatics ...	...	...	3

31. The average period of detention of undertrials in the Jail was 29 days against 21 days in 1939-40. The highest period of detention was 5 months 22 days against 6 months 17 days in the preceding year.

The number of driving licenses issued and cancelled during the last three years was as follows:—

No.	Name of Vehicle	At the beginning of the year			Issued			Cancelled			At the close of the year		
1	Motor Cars	125	138	136	35	25	16	26	27	20	134	136	132
2	Trucks and Lorries	55	60	69	16	32	21	12	23	15	59	69	75
3	Motor Cycles	4	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	—	3	3	7

Note:— Driving licenses were issued during the year 1940-41 to 2 State drivers, and registration certificates were issued for 4 State owned motor vehicles, for which no fees were charged

28. Other fees realised by the Police Department during the last three years were as follows:—

Years	Kind of fee			Miscellaneous income
	Wireless	Arms	Auction	
1938-39	150	456	15	687
1939-40	200	340	20	854
1940-41	440	406	5	1801

29. Out of the total budget provision of Rs 2,19,700/- a sum of Rs 2,16,801/13/4 was expended on the Department during the year under report. The expenditure under the more important heads for the last three years was:—

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1 Pay of Officers	13,570	9,837	9,840
2 Pay of Establishment	1,71,926	1,64,557	1,64,475
3 Travelling Allowance	15,495	11,000	12,962
4 Contingencies	7,310	7,123	6,867
5 Uniforms	8,000	8,875	12,720
6 Contribution to Military Hospital	4,000	4,000	4,000
7 Purchase of Arms & Ammunition	938	828	477
8 Other items	8,943	5,188	5,461
Total	2,30,182	2,11,408	2,16,802

- (b) The construction of new family quarters for the Jail guard and staff (carried out departmentally with prison labour).
- (c) Further revision of the rules regarding imposition of fetters. Formerly fetters were imposed upon long term prisoners until they had completed 13 years' imprisonment. Fetters are now only imposed on long term prisoners for the first five years of their sentence, exclusive of any remission earned.
- (d) The classification of prisoners into separate barracks.
- (e) Construction of drains to improve the sanitation of the Jail and its premises.
- (f) Equipping the Jail Hospital with certain important appliances such as a microscope, blood pressure machine etc.

37. The Jail garden continued to flourish and new
Gardens, vegetables were tried which proved a
success.

38. Hindi and Urdu books on religious and moral and social subjects were added to the Jail library during the year. Literate prisoners are given facilities to read them during their leisure hours.

39. The total income from Jail Industries, soda factory, and other heads amounted to Rs. 7,802 as against Rs 8,377 in the last year. The drop in receipts was mainly due to the fall in prison population, and to the abolition of "Milai" (interview) fee which was previously charged from friends and relatives who desired to interview prisoners.

32. 50 prisoners in all were released under orders of His Highness' Government on ceremonial occasions, and 133 prisoners were released under the remission system, as against 71 and 150 respectively released in the previous year.

33. The general health of the prisoners remained satisfactory during the year. The daily average of sick prisoners during the year was 30·14 against 44·31 of the previous year. The number of deaths was 3 against nil of the last year. There were no epidemics or infectious diseases.

34. The manufacturing department of the Jail continued to give a good account of itself as regards the quality and quantity of manufactured articles. During the year under report this branch of the Jail catered for, and supplied many of the requirements of the State Departments, in the way of durries carpets, coir matting, munj matting, mudhas, asans, muslim prayer mats etc. Other articles such as towels, saris etc. were also prepared and disposed of locally.

35. The Alwar Central Jail took part in and competed favourably with the Jails in British India and other Indian States at the All India Jail Industries Exhibition, held at Delhi in November 1940.

The Alwar Jail also exhibited Jail manufactured articles at the "Purjan Vihar" Exhibition held in aid of the War Fund in October 1940 where the articles exhibited were much appreciated.

36. The following improvements were carried out in the Jail during the year under report:—

(a) Repairs to and new colour washing of the main Jail buildings.

A police guard consisting of one sergeant and four constables is deputed by the Police department to keep watch over the under-trial prisoners in each lock-up.

A statement showing the number of males and females in lock-ups during the year under report is given below:--

Northern District

No.	Nizamat	No. of males	No. of females	Total	Total period of detention	Daily Average
1.	Behror	120	...	120	1860	15
2.	Mandawar	60	...	60	525	9
3.	Kishangarh	56	.	56	355	6
4.	Tijara	210	3	213	1725	8

Southern District

1.	Ramgarh	58	1	59	468	8
2.	Thanagbazi	71	...	71	662	7
3.	Bansur	67	1	68	609	9
4.	Rajgarh	57	2	59	742	12
5.	Laohhman-garh	132	2	134	2302	17

40. The following statement gives details of receipt and expenditure under the main heads for the last three years:—

Receipts				Expenditure			
Heads	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	Heads	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Manufactory	8,174	5,830	6,034	Supervision	19,515	18,855	21,182
Garden	1,922	1,767	1,376	Diet	14,779	14,721	13,100
Aerated Waters	285	414	278	Clothing	253	42,98	1,042
Miscellaneous	367	366	114	Manufactory	4,076	3,910	4,225
				Aerated Waters	156	163	223
				Garden	969	1,094	722
				Miscellaneous	382	274	306
				Works & Repairs	...	1,063	920
Total	10,748	8,377	7,802		40,762	42,578	41,720

The average cost to the State per prisoner was Rs 133/12/- against Rs. 121/10/5 in the preceeding year.

IV. LOCK-UPS

41. "Lock-ups" exist in all the Nizamats except in Alwar, where the prisoners are sent to the Judicial lock-up in the Central Jail. The Nizamat lock-ups are under the direct control of the Nazims and are managed by them. Under-trial prisoners from the Courts of the Magistrate, 1st class are kept in the Nizamat lock-ups.

Blankets, carpets etc., are supplied by the Nizamats to the prisoners, who have no belongings of their own. The expenditure on food is met from the budget of the trial courts. A register is maintained in which entries in respect of each prisoner are made.

and Bansur, and one additional Munsif's Court at Alwar exercising original civil jurisdiction within their respective territories in all civil cases up to the value of Rs. 3,000/-, and first class magisterial powers. With the exception of the Munsif Alwar, where there is a separate court of the Bench of Honorary Munsifs, each Munsif exercises the powers of a Small Cause Court for the disposal of suits up to Rs. 100/- in value.

- (5) Two Honorary Benches at Alwar; one of Munsifs, exercising original civil powers up to Rs. 200/— in suits of a small cause nature, and the other of Magistrates exercising second class magisterial powers.
- (6) One Honorary Bench at Rajgarh which exercises second class magisterial powers and original civil powers up to Rs. 200/—.
- (7) Ten Nazim's Courts, which exercise second class magisterial powers.
- (8) Thirteen Naib Nazim's Courts, which exercise third class magisterial powers.

2. The following laws and rules having the force of law were promulgated and enforced during the year under report:—

Legislation

- (1) The High Court Regulation of 1941.
- (2) The Indian Coinage Act.
- (3) Rules for Petition Writers of the Alwar State, 1941.
- (4) Rules regarding Munshis to Legal practitioners.
- (5) Rules relating to the duties of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

CHAPTER III

LAW AND JUSTICE

Minister in-charge

Judicial Minister ... *Pt. J. N. Mushran* 1-4-40 to 19-7-40

Chief Justice ... *Rai Bahadur*
L. Kanwar Sain 19-7-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department

District and Sessions Judge } .. *Pt. Rameshwar Nath* 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

I. GENERAL

1. The regular civil and criminal courts of the State
Constitution are as follows:—

- (1) The High Court which is the highest civil and criminal court of appeal and revision. It is not invested with any original jurisdiction.
- (2) The District and Sessions Judge's Court, which has original civil jurisdiction in all insolvency cases and suits of the value of over Rs. 3,000. It is the first court of civil and criminal appeal.
- (3) Two District Magistrates' Courts, which exercise enhanced powers under section 30 Cr. P. C.
- (4) Six First Class Munsif's Courts, one each at Alwar, Rajgarh, Tijara, Behror, Lachhmangarh

II CIVIL JUSTICE

5. The total number of original suits instituted in
 Litigation Courts exercising original jurisdiction was
 6,920 as against 5,546 in the preceding
 year showing an increase of 1,374. The number and
 description of the suits was as follows:—

Class of Court	Kind of suit					Total
	Money or Movable Property	Immovable property	Specific relief	Mortgage	Others	
District Judge	5	6	...	...	1	12
Munsiffs	1796	433	33	7	39	2,308
Honorary Benches	1468	4	...	...	...	1472
Small Cause Courts	3128	...	...	...	...	3,128
Total	6,397	443	33	7	40	6,920

6. The aggregate value of suits instituted during
 Value of suits the year was Rs 8,63,403 as against
 Rs 6,58,365 in the preceding year, and the
 average value of a suit was Rs 125 as against Rs 119
 during the last year.

7. The total number of civil suits for disposal was
 Disposal of suits, 8,016 out of which 6,138 were disposed of,
 leaving a balance of 1,878 suits pending at

3. The following Judicial Circulars and Hidayats
 Circulars & Hidayats were issued for the guidance of sub-ordi-
 nate courts during the year under report:-

Civil—

(a) High Court Circular dated 31. 3. 41. requiring the production of a list of documents relied upon by the parties at the earliest stage of the case. (O.XIII. C. P. C.)

(b) High Court Circular dated 31. 3. 41. requiring Munsifs to examine the parties before framing issues.

Criminal—

(a) High Court Circular dated 10. 1. 41 requiring Magistrates to inflict pecuniary penalties also in suitable cases on convicted persons.

(b) High Court Circular dated 31. 3. 1941 requiring Magistrates to frame charges in accordance with the terms contained in section 221 Cr. P. C.

(c) High Court Circular dated 31. 3. 1941 requiring Magistrates to award suitable compensation to injured persons according to section 545 Cr. P. C.

(d) High Court Circular dated 31. 3. 1941 requiring Magistrates to commit to the Court of Sessions cases exclusively triable by the Sessions Court or involving grave and serious offences.

4. At the close of the year under report 37 first
 Legal Practitioners grade and 15 second grade legal practi-
 tioners were borne on the rolls of the
 High Court as against 41 and 11 respectively in the pre-
 vious year. Proceedings of professional misconduct were
 initiated against three legal practitioners during the year.
 The name of one vakil was struck off the roll of legal
 practitioners on account of his conviction under section
 366 I. P. C.

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Small Cause Court	3,594	3,118	2,968
Honorary Benches	417	487	1,139

The average duration in days of suits disposed of during the last three years was:—

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Without trial ...	77	66	62
Ex-parte ...	57	58	99
On admission of claim	36	36	46
Compromised ...	46	998	138
On reference to arbitration	28	107	63g
By transfer ...	40	45	36
After full trial ...	108	233	153

8. The table below compares the disposal of execution work during the last three years:—

Execution of decrees

Years.	Applications presented.	Applications disposed of.	Applications pending.
1938-39	14,273	8,479	5,794
1939-40	14,046	6,034	8,012
1940-41	20,504	12,725	7,779

9. The number of insolvency petitions filed in the year was 10 as against 25 last year. During the year, 6 persons were adjudged insolvents against 16 in the preceding year.

Under Section 57 of The Alwar Regulation No. VII of 1934, an Official Receiver for the whole of the State was appointed with effect from the 1st April, 1940.

10. The District Judge disposed of 326 appeals as against 428 during the preceding year. Of these 25 were dismissed in default and

District Court Appeals.

the close of the year, of which 141 suits had been pending for more than one year.

The table below shows the manner in which these suits were disposed of:-

Tribunal.	Number of suits before the Courts.					Number of suits disposed of.											
	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Revised during the year.	Otherwise received.	Total	Without trial.		Ex-parte.	On admission of claim.	Compromised.	After full trial.		On reference to arbitration.	By transfer	Total	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending for more than one year.
						Under order IX Rule 3 and order IX Rule 8 of the C.P.C.	Otherwise.				Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.					
District Judge.	17	12	...	...	29	...	...	2	...	2	2	4	2	...	12	17	8
Munsiffs	615	2202	95	11	2923	362	48	357	141	434	341	148	6	182	2019	904	123
Honorary Benches.	17	1445	27	...	1489	236	4	358	87	183	169	48	1	53	1189	350	2
Small Cause Courts.	447	2968	159	1	3575	694	42	817	308	708	274	111	...	14	2968	607	8
Total	1096	6627	281	12	8016	1292	94	1584	536	1327	786	311	9	249	6138	1878	141

The disposal of original suits by the various Courts during the last three years was as follows:—

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
District Judge	12	14	12
First Class Munsiffs	2,649	1768	2,019

III. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

12. The total number of offences reported during the year under review was 4880 as compared with 4785 in the preceding year, the number of those admitted to be valid during the last two years being 1862 and 2216 respectively. The total number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code was 4226 as against 3965 last year.

13. The total number of cases brought to trial during the year was 4,454 of which 611 were challaned by the Police and 3,843 instituted on private complaints, and the number of persons brought to trial was 10,315. Out of the total number of 9,457 persons brought to trial under the Penal Code, 1,025 persons or 10% were convicted. Out of the total number of 10,315 persons brought to trial 721 persons died or escaped or were transferred, while 1931 were still under trial at the end of the year. The cases of the remaining 7,663 persons were decided during the year. Out of these 7,663 persons 6,205 were acquitted or discharged, while 1,458 persons were convicted.

14. The number of more serious offences against property reported during the last three years were:—

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Dacoity	11	10	9
Robbery	24	62	54
Theft	586	631	725
Receiving stolen property	59	58	62

the remaining were disposed of as shown below:—

1. Appeals in which the decree was confirmed.	168	52%
2. Appeals in which the decree was modified.	30	9%
3. Appeals in which the decree was reversed.	49	15%
4. Appeals remanded for re-trial	54	16%
5. Appeals dismissed in default.	25	8%

11. The table below shows the institution of civil appeals and revisions in the High Court.

Years.	First Appeals.	Second Appeals.	Petitions for Revision.	Petitions for Review.	Total
1938-39	1	194	146	13	354
1939-40	5	133	149	25	312
1940-41	15	99	113	20	247

The average duration of appeals in civil suits in the High Court went up from 93 days to 107 and of civil revisions from 81 to 102 days.

The number of civil appeals and revisions disposed of by the High Court during the year is shown in the table below:—

Cases.	Pending from previous year		Instituted during the year		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Pending at the close of the year	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
Appeals.	23	74	138	114	161	188	87	68	74	120
Revisions.	23	51	149	113	172	164	121	104	51	60
Reviews.	2	10	25	20	27	30	17	14	10	16
Total.	48	135	312	247	360	382	225	186	135	196

during the year under report: —

Tribunal	No. of cases decided		No. of persons				Under trial at the end of the year	No. of persons sentenced to				
	Original	Appellate	Under trial	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted	Died or escaped		Death	Imprisonment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Court of Sessions	27	217	63	27	28	...	8		8	19	...	1
District Magistrates	67	171	199	91	73	12	23	...	...	23	1	49
1st Class Magistrates	1382	..	2988	1531	601	245	611	..	...	221	230	150
2nd Class Magistrates	1246	...	3674	2015	465	229	965	...	...	153	312	...
3rd Class Magistrates	1383	...	3461	2762	149	230	320	...	...	18	131	...
Total 1940-41	4105	388	10385	6426	1316	716	1927	...	8	434	674	200
1939-40	5528	579	10315	6688	1639	550	1668	...	6	634	803	196
1938-39	4745	787	9932	6322	1665	412	1529	...	8	594	989	74

Note (a) The total number of criminal cases of all sorts including appeals but excluding revisions and miscellaneous applications, disposed of during the year was 4,493 as against 4,082 of the preceding year. Of these 4,105 or 91% were original cases and 388 or 9% were appeals.

Note (b) The total number of persons whose cases were disposed of in original cases was 8,458 as against 8,877 of the preceding year.

15. The number of offences affecting human life reported during the year was 30 out of which 17 were brought to trial. Punishment was inflicted in 13 cases. Of these cases

14 were cases of murder,

5 of attempted murder,

8 of culpable homicide,

3 of attempted suicide.

The number of persons brought to trial in murder cases was 33 of whom 17 were convicted. No death sentence was pronounced.

16. The number of offences reported during the year under special or local laws was 660. 632 offences under special or local laws cases involving 858 persons were brought to trial. Of the accused, 271 were acquitted or discharged, 463 were convicted, 35 died or escaped and the cases of 89 were pending at the end of the year.

17. The number of persons ordered to enter into bonds under sections 106 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code to keep the peace was 538. Of them 144 persons or 26% were ordered to execute bonds. There were 110 cases involving 110 persons under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Prosecution was successful in the cases of 52 persons or 47%.

18. The following statement shows the details of the criminal work disposed of by various classes of tribunals in the Alwar State

Disposal in the Sessions and subordinate Courts

The result of appeals preferred in the courts of the Sessions Judge and District Magistrates during the last three years was as follows:-

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Appeals rejected	25	28	37
Sentences confirmed	271	247	195
Sentences altered	144	74	72
Sentences reversed	216	192	184
Otherwise disposed of	9	17	21

Of the total number of appeals decided 1940-41 were disposed of by the two District Magistrates and 56% by the Sessions Judge.

20. Out of 34 appeals and 170 revisions in criminal cases during the year under report 23 appeals and 148 revisions were disposed of. 11 appeals and 22 revisions remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals in criminal cases was 120 days and of criminal revisions 55 days.

No case of confirmation of death sentence came before the High Court during the year under report. All the 8 male convicts under section 302 I. P. C. who were sentenced to 20 years rigorous imprisonment preferred appeals to the High Court.

21. The statement given below shows the number of accused persons extradited from neighbouring districts in British India and from other Indian States to the Alwar State, and the result

Extradition

Note (c) The number of cases decided by the District Magistrate under enhanced powers under section 30 Cr. P. C. was 11.

Note (d) In the cases of 517 persons the amount of fine did not exceed Rs10/-. In 38 cases imprisonment not exceeding 15 days was inflicted.

19. The statement given below shows the results of appeals and revisions instituted in the courts of the Sessions Judge and District Magistrates during 1940-1941 :—

Tribunal	Appeals and applications for revision.	Appeals or applications rejected	Sentence or order confirmed	Sentence altered	Sentences reversed	Otherwise disposed of	Died, escaped or transferred	Pending trial
<u>Appeals</u>								
Court of Sessions	289	16	124	47	69	6	...	27
District Magistrates	267	21	71	25	115	15	...	20
Total	556	37	195	72	184	21	...	47
<u>Revisions</u>								
Court of Sessions	70	3	47	...	...	13	...	7
District Magistrates	191	93	44	1	13	8	7	25
Total	261	96	91	1	13	21	7	32
Grand Total (1940-41)	817	133	286	72	197	42	7	79
Grand Total (1929-40)	956	46	391	74	233	61	9	142
Grand Total (1938-39)	1012	84	404	144	254	21	7	98

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION

I RAJ RISHI COLLEGE

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister .. Thakur Sultan Singh 1. 4. 40 to 31. 3. 41

Heads of Department

Principal.....Mr. S. P. Bhargava 1. 4. 40 to 4. 5. 40

Actg. Principal.....Mr. A. G. Pai 5. 5. 40 to 31. 3. 41

1. The Raj Rishi College was founded in 1930 and is located in the Viney Vilas Palace buildings. It imparts education up to the Intermediate standard and consists of Intermediate classes in Arts and Commerce and two High School classes *i. e.*, IX and X. The college is affiliated to the Rajputana Board, is a centre for the High School Examination and is recognized for the following examinations:—

- (i) Intermediate examination in Arts,
- (ii) Intermediate examination in Commerce,
- (iii) High School examination.

of their trials:-

Place from where extradited	Number of persons extradited	Offence	Result of trial
British Districts	3	Sec. 19/36 Cr. T. A.	Of the 14 accused, 5 were acquitted or discharged 3 were convicted and the cases of 6 were pending at the close of the year.
	3	Sec. 457 I. P. C.	
	3	Sec. 392 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 147/325 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 106/411 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 380 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 420 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 411 I. P. C.	
Indian States	9	Sec. 457 I. P. C.	Of the 36 accused 9 were acquitted or discharged, 16 were convicted and the cases of 11 were pending at the close of the year
	8	Sec. 19/36 Cr. T. A.	
	8	Sec. 379 I. P. C.	
	2	Sec. 395 I. P. C.	
	2	Sec. 380 I. P. C.	
	2	Sec. 397 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 392 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 363 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 366 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 409 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 147/342 I. P. C.	

22. The statement below shows the total amount of fines imposed and realised in the State Courts during the last three years.

Year	FINES (in rupees)				
	Balance of Previous year	Imposed during year	TOTAL	Realised during year	Unrealised at close of year
1938-39	10560	13452	24012	17106	6906
1939-40	6906	8414	15320	10520	4800
1940-41	4800	48972	53772	16909	36,863

the session 1938-39 and are charged at the following rates: —

IX Class	...	...	Rs. 1/8/-	p. m.
X Class	...	...	Rs. 1/8/-	p. m.
XI Class	...	...	Rs. 3/-/-	p. m.
XII Class	...	...	Rs. 3/-/-	p. m.

Students who are not subjects of the Alwar State as defined in the State Civil Service Regulations are charged at double the above rates.

Students taking up Science or Commerce are required to pay an extra fee of -/8/- per month in the IX and X classes and Re. 1/-/- p. m. in the XI and XII classes. Half the tuition fee is charged from students whose parents are agriculturists and do not pay more than Rs 200 as land revenue.

One fourth of the tuition fee is charged from compartmental students. Compartmental candidates taking Science or Commerce (with steno-typing) are charged an additional fee.

In addition to the monthly tuition fee the students are required to pay the following monthly subscriptions for other activities of the College:—

	XI and XII class students	IX and X class students
For games	Rs. -/6/- p. m.	Rs. -/3/- p. m.
For library	Rs. -/4/- p. m.	Rs. -/2/- p. m.
For magazine	Rs. -/3/- p. m.	Rs. -/3/- p. m.
For social activities	Rs. -/2/- p. m.	Rs. -/2/- p. m.

An examination fee of Rs 2/- from the students of X and XII classes and of Rs 3/- from the students of IX and XI classes is charged at the beginning of each session to meet the expenses of the first and second terminal and annual examinations.

2. At the beginning of the session 1940-41 the number of students admitted into the various classes of the college was 334. Some students left during the course of the session and the number at the end of session was as follows:—

Class	Alwaris		Non-Alwaris	Total number on roll	Hindus	Mohammedans	Christians	Total	Scholarship holders	Students exempted from payment of:—	
	Agricul- turists	Non- Agricul- turists								Full Tuition fee	Full Tuition fee
XII Arts	14	38	5	57	51	6	—	57	1	4	2
XII Com.	...	8	2	10	10	—	—	10	1	1	—
XI Arts.	11	24	3	38	31	6	1	38	2	3	4
XI Com.	1	13	1	15	15	—	—	15	1	1	—
X (a)	8	20	1	29	29	—	—	29	1	—	3
X (b)	5	26	1	32	25	7	—	32	2	2	2
X (c)	8	22	3	33	33	—	—	33	—	4	—
IX(a)	3	22	1	26	26	—	—	26	2	4	2
IX(b)	3	23	3	29	29	—	—	29	1	1	—
IX(c)	3	29	3	35	29	6	—	35	—	4	3
Total	56	225	23	304	278	25	1	304	11	24	16

3. Up to the end of the session 1937-38, education in all classes of the college was free. Tuition fees were introduced from the beginning of

Fees

5. From the beginning of the year the College
 Hostel hostel was moved to the old P. W. D.
 and Police offices which had been adapted
 for this purpose at a cost of over Rs 3,000. The
 new hostel has accommodation for about fifty boarders
 besides residential quarters for the Warden. A pipe line
 connecting the pump working at the Bhaktniketan well
 supplies the necessary water for the hostel. Complete
 electrical installation has also been provided besides a
 common room, store room, kitchens, dining rooms and
 lavatories. The strength of the hostel at the end of
 the year was 24 boarders. The room rent and the
 electricity charges levied from the boarders who belonged
 to the Alwar State were Rs 2/- and from non-Alwar-
 ians Rs 3/-. The behaviour and the discipline of the
 hostel boarders was satisfactory through out the year.

6. Two hockey fields and a cricket pitch were dibbled
 Games & Sports with grass and are being maintained.
 A new pump installed on the Ram Kunj
 well supplies the water to these fields. Games are com-
 pulsory for almost all the students in the college, and
 most of the members of the staff, besides those in charge
 of various games, also helped in the work of supervision
 on the fields.

The college participated in all the tournaments held
 by the Alwar State Games and Sports Association to
 which the amalgamated clubs of the college were
 affiliated. The following were the results:-

<u>Tournaments.</u>	<u>Results</u>
Hockey League	Winners.
Volley Ball League	Winners.
Pioneer Tournament Cricket	Runners up
Football League	No Position

Exemption from tuition fees up to 10 per cent of the total on the roll is given to poor and deserving students who are subjects of the State.

4. The following scholarships were awarded during the year under report:-

Scholarships & stipends

No.	Scholarship	Amount	Caste
(MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS)		Rs. p. m.	
1	B. A. Final	12/-	Jain
2	B. Sc. Final	12/-	Bhargava
3	B. Com. Final	12/-	Vaisha
4	2nd year Arts	8/-	Kayastha
5	1st Year Arts	7/-	Vaisha
6	2nd Year Science	8/-	Vaisha
7	2nd Year Com.	8/-	Vaisha
8	1st Year Com.	7/-	Vaisha
9	X Class	5/-	Br hman
10	X Class	5/-	Kshatria
11	X Class	5/-	Rajput
12	IX Class	5/-	Meena
13	IX Class	5/-	Kshatria
14	IX Class	5/-	Vaisha
(MEO SCHOLARSHIPS)			
15	B. A. Previous.	30/-	Meo
16	1st Year Arts	10/-	Meo
Total		144/-	

During the year His Highness' Government stopped the scholarships tenable outside the state, and the number of scholarship holders was thus reduced from 24 to 16. The money previously set apart for this purpose will be utilised for additional scholarships to students reading in State institutions and a revised scheme of scholarship and stipends is under the consideration of His Highness' Government and will be brought into force from the next session.

The number of papers procured for the Reading Room was:—

Dailies.....3

Weeklies.....4

Monthlies.....23

Quarterlies.....3

Students continued to make good use of the Library and the Reading Room.

9. The Literary Societies—junior and senior- held regular meetings. It is encouraging to note that one of the College speakers in Hindi at the Rajputana States Inter-College Tournament at Jaipur, a member of the IX Class, obtained the maximum numbers of marks and was considered to be the best speaker in Hindi in the debating competition.

10. The results of the College in the examinations held by the Board of High School & Intermediate Education Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior, in March-April 1940 were as follows:—

Examination.	Candi. dates.	Passes.	Percent. age.	Distinction.	Compartment.
Inter. Arts	35	15	42.85	...	1 (English)
Inter. Com	14	10	71.42	1 (Steno- typing)	1 (Eco. & Com. Geography)
High School	108	70*	64.81	10. (Mathe- metics)	2 (English)

* Two successful candidates stood in the 1st. Division.

An All India Volley Ball Tournament in aid of the War Fund was held by the Bharatpur Durbar at Nagar in January last. The College sent one of its teams to participate in the tournament and this team acquitted itself well in the first two rounds. Of the 5 special prizes that were awarded two were annexed by two of the college players.

In the Rajputana States Inter College Tournament held this year at Jaipur in December 1940 the College teams did well. The athletic team won the Sports Cup for six months, tying with the Jodhpur Yashwant College team. The hockey team reached the final round where they lost to the Government College, Ajmer. This tournament will be held in Alwar next year.

The College Athletic Club was represented in the Alwar contingent to the Rajputana Olympic Meet held at Ajmer in January 1941. Two new provincial records were set up by a College athletic in the 100 and 200 metres races.

It has been proposed that a suitable athletic track be laid out on the College play-grounds and the work has been started.

7. The College has started a local Association for Scouting called the "Raj Rishi College Local Association, Alwar". There are four Scout troops and one Rover crew. At the Scout Rally and Camp held at Alwar in December, 1940 the College won two shields.

8. New books numbering 394 were added to the College library during the year under report. The total number of books in the library now is 9,766. The total number of books issued during the year was 9,081.

Library & Reading Room

II. SECONDARY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister ... Thakur Sultan Singh 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department

Director...Rai Sahib Pt. K. K. Nanavati 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

13. The State is divided into four circles for purposes of secondary and primary education and there is one Inspector of Schools for each circle. The average number of schools under each Inspector was 46.

14. 193 Schools were maintained by the State at the close of the year 1940-41, as against 184 at the close of the year 1939-40, as shown below:—

Nizamat	Schools						Total		
	High School	A. V. M. School	V. M. S.	Primary Schools	Normal Schools	Sanskrit College & Pathshala.	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
Alwar	..	2	3	19	..	1	25	25	26
Rajgarh	1	..	3	12	..	1	17	17	18
Tijara	1	..	1	17	..	..	19	19	20
Ramgarh	.	1	1	10	..	..	11	12	11
Laohbmangarh	...	...	3	24	..	..	25	27	26
Thanaghazi	...	...	2	13	1	..	16	16	16
Bansur	...	...	3	13	...	1	17	17	17
Behror	1	...	3	18	...	1	17	23	16
Mandawar	...	...	3	17	...	...	21	20	21
Kishangarh	...	...	3	14	...	...	16	17	16
Total	3	3	25	157	1	4	184	193	187

11. To afford opportunities for the members of the teaching staff to meet together as frequently as possible, a club called the Raj Rishi College Staff Club was started. All the members of the Staff are members and contribute sums according to their scales of pay. At present the club is housed at Ramkunj. A new building is being adapted for the Club and it is hoped will be ready by the next session.

12. The income and expenditure of the College during the last three years were as follows:-

	<u>Income.</u>		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1. Tuition Fees etc....	6281	61,00	6,299
2. Fines & other misc. receipts.	240	172	123
3. Hostel rent & electric charges	773	626	530
Total	7,294	6,898	6,952

	<u>Expenditure.</u>		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1. Pay of the Staff	37,670	38,221	32,965
2. Allowance, honoraria etc.	637	387	695
3. Supplies and services	4671	4,085	8,938
4. Scholarships and stipends	2426	2,472	1,928
5. Hostel	1505	1,596	1,978
6. Prizes and drama	347	391	276
7. Contingencies	600	1,194	1,177
Total	47,856	48,346	48,057

Two primary schools were raised to the vernacular middle standard by the opening of class V in each. Seven new primary schools were opened in the districts. The A. V. Middle School at Barrod, which has now become a State institution, was raised to the high school standard by the opening of class IX. It has been named "the Bhimraj High School, Barrod" according to the wishes of Deshopkarak Lala Rurmal who started the school and handed it over to the State together with a donation of Rs. 85,000/-. The school has been formally recognised by the Ajmer Board.

16. The figures below, which are included in the above statement, show the progress that is being made in respect of the education of the more backward classes and the admission of girls into village schools.

Schools	Harijans		Agriculturists				Girls	
	1940-41	1939-40	Meos		Non-Meos		1940-41	1939-40
			1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40		
Secondary	160	128	175	159	1997	1612	21	13
Primary	725	693	539	516	3945	3335	237	210
Total	885	821	714	675	5942	4947	258	223

17. There were the following 11 aided schools in the State at the close of the year:-

Aided Schools

- (a) At Alwar.....4 Primary Schools.
- (b) At Rajgarh.....1 „ School.
- (c) In the Tijara Nizamat.....2 „ Schools.
- (d) In the Lachhmangarh Nizt. 1 „ School.
- (e) In the Behror Nizamat.....2 „ Schools.
- (f) In the Mandawar Nizamat...1 V. M. School.

15 The following tables show the number of boys receiving education in the State and aided institutions.

Enrolment in
Schools

Secondary Schools

Institutions	No. of schools		No. of students					
			Hindus		Muslims		Others	
	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40
Sanskrit College	1	1	127	145	...	...	...	127 145
High Schools	3	2	998	665	165	171	5	1168 836
A.V.M. Schools	3	3	957	801	150	140	32	1139 959
do (Aided)	...	...	..	236	...	9	...	... 245
V. M. Schools	23	19	3713	3196	527	464	9	4249 3660
do (Aided)	1	3	7	15	86	86	3	96 101
Total	31	28	5802	5058	928	870	49	6779 5946

Primary Schools

Institutions	No. of Schools		No. of students					
			Hindus		Muslims		Total	
	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40
State Schools	158	152	6023	5891	1396	1367	7419	7258
Aided Schools	11	10	469	457	129	124	598	581
Sanskrit Path-shalas	3	3	155	82	...	...	155	82
Total	172	165	6647	6430	1525	1491	8172	7921

22. These indigenous private schools, where instruction of the most elementary type is imparted, exist in every part of the State, urban as well rural. In rural areas they are generally found in places which are more than two or three miles away from villages in which there are State schools. The teachers are paid small fees generally in cash but sometimes even in kind. They are mostly old fashioned Pandits and Maulvis possessing ordinary qualifications and their method of teaching is antiquated. In the year under report, there were 63 such schools with an enrolment of 1,512. Of these, 51 were Pathshalas and 12 were Maktabas

23. The following scholarships and stipends were granted during the year under report.

No. of Scholarships & Stipends		Nature of Scholarships	Total Value in Rupees.	
1939-40	1940-41		1939-40	1940-41
22	25	Merit scholarships in A. V. schools	1028	1072
60	60	Merit scholarships in rural Ver. schools	1979	1970
67	69	Stipends to Rajput students	3359	3605
18	17	Stipends to Meo students	704	890
32	41	Stipends to backward class students	1326	949
4	5	Stipends to Harijan students	240	240
5	5	Stipends to Tazimi Sardars' sons	524	717
208	222		9160	9443

24. Books and slates are given free in primary schools to sons of agriculturists and harijans and to girls who attend boy's schools. A sum of Rs 4,109/- was spent during the year on this account.

Fees and Concessions

18. Grants-in-aid are made to private recognised schools in accordance with certain fixed rules.

A sum of Rs. 1,946 was spent altogether on this account during the year.

19. Inspection visits were paid to the schools by the different officers as follows:—

Inspection of Schools	1939-40	1940-41
Director	154	174
Asst. Director	150	56
Inspectors	532	524
Total	836	754

20. The total population of the State in round figures according to the census of 1941, was 8,23,000. The percentage of male population receiving education in recognised schools was 3.53 against 3.66 last year. This apparent decrease was due to the fact that last year the percentage was calculated according to the census of 1931 when the population was 7,50,000. The actual enrolment was 14,461 against 13,534 of last year.

21. A Sanskrit College was founded in 1935 and is located in the Alwar City. There are also three Sanskrit Pathshalas in the districts.

These institutions are maintained by interest derived from the Pathshala Fund which amounts to a lakh of rupees, and by a grant-in-aid from the Education Department of Rs. 1,560 p. a. The income and expenditure for all these institutions during the year were Rs. 6,928 and Rs. 9,554 respectively.

Some aid was also given to boarding houses at Rajgarh and Kherli. The number of inmates in these boarding houses on 31. 3. 40 was 61 & 25 respectively. Besides these, there are other boarding houses attached to the schools at Lachhmangarh, Tapukara, Narainpur, Pratapgarh and Thanaghazi but these do not receive any aid from the State, though they undoubtedly fulfil a useful purpose.

The Brahman, Bhargava and Jain communities maintain boarding houses in the Capital for boys of their own communities.

Many of the boarding houses continue to be located in rented buildings where living conditions are anything but satisfactory. To the proper buildings for boarding houses which began to spring up however in the course of the previous year, a fine Brahman Boarding House has been added in the same locality as that which contains the Rajput and Charan Boarding Houses. A plot of land elsewhere has also been granted to the Meo community for a Boarding House and the foundation stone of the latter building was laid by Maharaj Kumar Yashwant Singhji in March 1941.

26. The various examinations held in the State are conducted, *i. e.* the papers are set, answer books examined and the results declared by the authorities stated below:—

<u>Name of Examination</u>	<u>Conducting Authority</u>
1. High School	Board of High School & Inter. Ajmer
2. English Middle	Education Department, Alwar
3. Normal School	" " "
4. Vernacular Final	" " "
5. Advanced Hindi & Urdu	" " "

Tuition fees are charged from students of the upper middle and high school classes at the following rates:—

<u>Class</u>	<u>School Fee</u>	<u>Extra for Science</u>	<u>Games Fee</u>
VII-VIII	-/12/- p. m.	-/4/- p. m.	1/8/- p. a.
IX...X	1/8/- p. m.	-/8/- p. m.	2/-/- p. a.

Concessions of full or half free-ships are given, to the extent of 10% of the school strength, to poor students. Boys not belonging to Alwar have to pay school fees at double the usual rate.

An examination fee ranging from 4 annas to a rupee per examination is levied from students in the different classes of A. V. Schools to meet the expenses of their terminal and annual examinations

In the vernacular middle schools in the districts, a monthly fee of 8 annas is charged from boys who take up English as an optional subject.

Sons of genuine agriculturists pay tuition fees at half rates.

25. The Rajput Boarding House in Alwar, which is maintained by the State, had 93 inmates on 31. 3. 40. All Rajput stipend holders have to live in the boarding house. There were 56 students in the State boarding house at Tijara. Most of these boys were Meos or Ahirs, both agricultural classes.

The Boarding house attached to the Bhimraj High School at Barrod is now maintained by the State and had 83 inmates.

There is a boarding house maintained by the State attached to the Normal School at Thanaghazi. Twenty pupil teachers lived in it in the course of the year.

27. The teachers were distributed in the various institutions as follows:-

Teachers

No.	Districts	No. of teachers in			Sansk. Sob. & College	Total	Trained	Graduates
		High-School	Middle School	Primary School				
1	Alwar	...	60	22	8	100	45	10
2	Rajgarh	26	8	18	1	53	25	6
3	Tijara	22	7	21	...	50	11	5
4	Ramgarh	...	20	13	...	33	15	1
5	Laohhmangarh	...	22	28	...	50	8	...
6	Thanaghazi	...	14	14	...	28	11	...
7	Bansur	...	19	17	1	37	4	...
8	Behror	14	22	27	1	64	17	5
9	Mandawar	...	19	26	...	45	15	1
10	Kishangarh	...	20	20	...	40	10	...
11	Teachers under training	2	...	19	...	21	...	...
Total		64	211	225	11	521	161	28

28. The Department maintained one Normal School in which about 20 teachers are trained every year. During the year under report 19 teachers were trained for appointments in primary schools. The school continued to be held at Thanaghazi in rural surroundings.

Two graduate teachers were sent out for training to the Benares Hindu University. Both of them passed their final examination.

6. Acharya	Sanskrit College, Jaipur
7. Shastri	" " "
8. Upadhyaya	" " "
9. Madhyama	Govt. Sanskrit College, Benares
10. Prathma	" " " "
11. Hindi Madhyama	Sahitya Sammelan Allahabad
12. „ Prathma	" " "

The following table gives the results of public examinations at which boys appeared from the various educational institutions of the State in 1940.

Name of Examination	No. of candidates			No. of passes		
	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
High School	71	38	25	32	28	18
English Middle	216	198	133	101	126	86
Vernacular (Final)	222	196	125	86	90	60
Advanced (Hindi)	1	3	11	1	2	7
Normal School	20	18	19	20	17	19
Acharya	...	...	1	...	...	..
do. Pratham Khand	4	1	...	3	1	...
Upadhyaya	4	4	2	2	1	1
do. Pratham Khand	8	5	...	6	2	...
Prathma	9	20	3	3	9	2
Madhyama	4	4	...	1	3	...
do. Pratham Khand	3	5	...	1	2	...
do. Dvitiya Khand	1	1	...	...	1	...
do. Tritya Khand	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hindi Prathma	4	1	...	3	1	...
Hindi Madhyama	3	2	...	...	1	...
Shastri	...	...	1	...	...	1
do. Pratham Khand	3	2	...	2	1	...

There are now libraries containing general and juvenile literature in 91 schools. Advantage is being taken of these libraries by teachers, students and the literate public both in towns and villages. All these, except those in the six A. V. Schools, have been started during the last six years.

All the 31 secondary schools have reading rooms attached to the libraries and periodicals are supplied to them.

31. The teaching of handicrafts in the village school had Vocational Training no better success than last year.

Commerce is taught in the Bhimraj High School, Barrod, and it is proposed to open vocational classes in agriculture in the same school from July 1941, for the Vocational High School Examination of the Ajmer Board.

32. 19 School buildings were repaired during the School Buildings year by the department and a few others by the P. W. D.

The Nimuchana school building will be completed soon and classes will move there in July, 1941.

State aid was given to the people of Khor Basai, Buteri, Rasgan, Dhamrer, Harsana, and Hingwa Hera towards the construction by their own efforts of school buildings in their villages. Some more aid will have to be given next year to complete these buildings.

A new school building has been constructed at Shaha-bad by the P. W. D. and the school will be moved there shortly.

The school building at Gandrala was reconstructed by the P. W. D. and new rooms were added to the schools

29. Scouting continued to flourish in the secondary schools, but little headway has been made as yet in the primary schools. There were 25 troops and 25 packs with a total strength of 523 scouts and 463 cubs, respectively, at the close of year. There were also two crews with 40 rovers. Scouts rendered service at Melas and Cattle Fairs and helped the authorities in making arrangements at prize givings etc. A grand rally of the scouts of the whole State was held in Alwar in December, 1939. More than 300 scouts camped in the extensive grounds of Mangal Vihar.

Games were compulsory in the secondary schools. Material was supplied to all the secondary schools and the primary schools with an enrolment above 40. The A. V. schools tournament was held at Tijara. Major C. W. L. Harvey, the Chief Minister, gave away the prizes. Vernacular Middle School tournaments were held in the four circles at Lachhmangarh, Tapukara, Majri Kalan and Malakhera and Primary School tournaments were also held at various centres.

An Inspector of Physical Education was appointed in the course of the year to organise physical training in the schools at the capital and to inspect the work of the physical instructor in the mofussil. Instruction in physical training was given to the teachers in several schools.

30. Books for general reading were supplied to some of the more important primary schools as well as to all the secondary schools. Nine new village school libraries were opened in the course of the year from the amounts which, under the conditions for opening primary schools, the villagers have to deposit. The village school-master is in charge of the library in the village.

rate. Details of the income and expenditure are given below:--

Income

	<u>S. P. Education,</u>				<u>Sanskrit College</u>		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41		1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Tuition fee	3,675	4,390	5,699	Contribution by temples	5,817	5,567	4,478
Fines	985	341	352	Interest on Reserve Fund	2,250	2,500	2,250
Sale of condemned articles	227	70	109	Aid from Punnya Department	200	200	...
Mayo College	...	310	412	Education	1,568	1,560	...
Miscellaneous	187	65	164				
	44,24	51,76	6,736		9,835	9,827	6,978

Expenditure

Heads	S. P. Education			Sanskrit College		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Pay of Officers	13,365	12,710	13,639	948	1,310	1,500
Pay of establishment	87,499	95,593	1,10,366	5,055	4,901	3,957
T. A.	2,516	3,456	3,465	28	53	69
Supplies & services	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Purches of books						
and slates	2,885	2,643	4,009	...	...	...
(b) Library	2,052	2,418	3,546	...	268	213
(c) Furniture	3,040	2,919	3,746	244	155	40
(d) Games Material	1,640	1,560	2,151	65	32	34
(e) Tournaments	354	458	627	...	...	...
(f) Upkeep of play- grounds	290	524	862	...	...	...
(g) Other items	349	1,517	1,679	...	94	10
Contingencies	8,470	9,938	10,952	186	753	665
Aid, donations etc.	6,832	7,428	4,823	639	...	...
Stipends, scholarships	7,980	9,160	9,443	2,211	1,971	2,067
	1,38,272	1,50,324	1,69,308	9,346	9,537	9,555

at Mandawar, Bansur, and Govindgarh.

The old school building at Jindoli was sold by auction and the proceeds, together with subscriptions collected from the villagers, are being applied to the construction of a new school building just outside the village.

33. Some work in promoting adult literacy was done by a few teachers but enthusiasm has waned somewhat, probably due to the fact that no remuneration could be given to teachers for this extra work. Some 75 adults were taught reading and writing.

Magic Lantern lectures proved useful in attracting village people to meetings that were held by the Director and Inspector to explain the advantages of literacy.

34. A monthly magazine (Shiksha Sandash) is being published by the department since July, 1940 with the object of creating interest in educational activities both among the teachers and pupils. A copy of the magazine is sent to all the State Schools and it has become so popular in this short duration that some 100 students have become paid subscribers.

35. A small educational conference was held in March on the occasion of the Vernacular Final Examinations when representative came to Alwar from all the Vernacular Middle Schools. Problems regarding adult and rural education were discussed.

36. The actual expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 1,69,308. Out of the budgetted total of Rs. 1,71,900, Rs. 65,620 were spent on primary schools, Rs. 86,786 on secondary schools and Rs. 16,920 on the Directorate and Inspector-

will be opened, it is hoped, in the next financial year.

The department follows the syllabus of the Punjab Education Department. Besides the literary education imparted in the schools, cooking, laundry, hygiene and physiology are taught, and instruction is also given in the minor arts and crafts of every day use in an average Indian home such as the weaving of niwar, nalas, durries coarse rugs, knitting, sewing, embroidery and chob work etc. The authorities have sought to combine in the education of girls elements which are both cultural and useful, and with this end in view subjects such as singing, drawing, handiwork and nature study are also taught in the elementary primary schools.

38. Of the 17 schools in the State, 14 are in the Districts and 3 in the Capital. 10 of these are Primary Schools, 6 are Lower Middle Schools and 1 is an A. V. Middle School. Details of these schools are given below:—

Nizamut	Town	No. of A. V. Middle Schools	No. of Lower Middle Schools	No. of Primary Schools	No. of Teachers
Alwar	Alwar	1	2	...	23
"	Malakhara	...	...	1	3
Rajgarh	Rajgarh	...	1	...	6
Tijara	Tijara	...	..	2	5
Lachhmangarh	Lachhmangarh	...	...	1	2
"	Kathumar	...	...	1	2
"	Kherli	...	...	1	1
Thanaghazi	Thanaghazi	...	1	...	3
"	Pratapgarh	...	...	1	1
Ramgarh	Ramgarh	...	1	..	4
"	Govindgarh	...	...	1	1
"	Mubarakpur	...	...	1	2
Bansur	Bansur	...	...	1	2
Kishangarh	Harsoli	...	1	...	1
Total		1	6	10	55

New Time-Scales for teachers, with allowances to Head masters and Inspectors were introduced towards the close of the year. It is hoped that the better pay and prospects now given to the Educational Staff will result in an increase of contentment and efficiency.

III. FEMALE EDUCATION

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister : Major C. W. L. Harvey 1. 4. 40 to 31. 3. 41.

Head of Department

Directress... Miss P. K. Jhanda Singh... 1. 4. 40 to 31. 3. 41.

37. There was practically no female education in the State before 1938 when this department was opened. There were 19 girls' schools at the commencement of the year 1940-41, but unfortunately the school at Baroda Meo had to be closed down towards the end of the year as a result of the non-co-operation of the public of that place and the school at Behror also had to be closed owing to local intrigues. Thus there were seventeen girls' schools in the State at the close of the year.

Sanction for the opening of new girls' schools at Baskripalnagar and Mandawar has been obtained, and these schools will be started during the next financial year after the building arrangements etc. in each place are completed. A prominent philanthropic gentleman, L. Prahlad Rai of village Barrod, Nizamat Behror, has promised to donate a sum of Rs 15,000/- for the construction of a girls' school building in this village and the school

41. Qualified and trained teachers, as well as good women with strong moral characters, are not easy to find, and due to the lack of educated women in the State most of the trained teachers with higher qualifications have to be employed from outside the State. All the local teachers employed in this department are untrained.

To encourage local women to become teachers 5 stipends of the value of Rs. 5/-p. m. are sanctioned for women of good reputation who promise to work as teachers after receiving education. Three stipend holders in the year under report completed their Upper Primary Course in March, 1941 and will now be accommodated on the teaching staff as and when suitable vacancies arise.

The following statement shows the distribution of teachers in all the schools of the State.

Schools	Number of Teachers					
	Untrained		Trained		Total	
	39-40.	40-41.	39-40.	40-41.	39-40.	40-41.
A. V. Middle School	3	2	8	9	11	11
Lower Middle Schools	10	11	13	14	23	25
Primary Schools	11	14	4	5	15	19
Total	24	27	25	28	49	55

39. The total number of scholars on the rolls of the schools at the end of the year under Enrolments report was 1492 as compared with 1628 at the close of the last year, as shown below:—

Grade of Schools	No. of Schools		Hindus		Muslims		Other communities		Total	
	39-40	40-41	39-40	40-41	39-40	40-41	39-40	40-41	39-40	40-41
A. V. Mid.	1	1	195	192	8	6	26	12	229	210
V. L. Mid.	6	6	493	517	157	175	3	—	653	692
Primary	12	10	642	513	89	77	15	—	746	590
Total	19	17	1330	1222	254	258	44	12	1628	1492

The decline in the figures is due to the temporary closure of the two girls' schools at Baroda Meo and Behror. The number has also been affected as one out of the two State buses sanctioned to convey girls to the schools in the capital has been discontinued.

40. Education up to the upper primary standard is free in all the schools, with free distribution of books and sewing material except in the A. V. Middle School in Alwar City where the girls come from comparatively better homes and pay for their own books and material for needle work. Slates, takhties, and other articles of stationery are also given free of charge to the girls of primary classes in the various schools of the State. A State bus is utilized to convey girls to the schools in the capital. A nominal fee is charged for the use of the school bus from those girls whose parents can afford to pay for this facility.

2. Allowances etc.	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
(a) Conveyance allowance	575	510	510
(b) Travelling allowance	716	418	602
(c) Acting allowance		23	14
(d) Local allowance			48
	<u>1,291</u>	<u>951</u>	<u>1,174</u>
3. Supplies & Services			
(a) House rent	521	705	756
(b) Furniture	415	498	445
(c) Domestic Science	96	100	82
(d) Needle work material	397	499	470
(e) Maps & Charts etc.	59	150	73
(f) Purchase of Text books	713	995	967
(g) Games & Sports	50	94	50
	<u>2,251</u>	<u>3,041</u>	<u>2,843</u>
4. Contingencies			
(a) Uniform	17	51	50
(b) Miscellaneous expenses	167	434	200
(c) Railway freight	15	6	25
(d) Hot Weather Establishment	168	189	183
	<u>367</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>458</u>
5. Stipends & Scholarships	265	265	180
6. Ceremonies & Prizes	295	400	345
7. Maintenance of Lorry		1979	1599
	<u>560</u>	<u>2,644</u>	<u>2,124</u>
Grand Total	<u>3,8042</u>	<u>41,077</u>	<u>43,078</u>

42. Four girls took the Anglo Vernacular Middle standard Examination for Indian girls held in March, 1941. The results had not been declared by the time this report was made.

One of the most depressing features about the girls' education in Alwar is the very short school life of the girls. Only a nominal number reach the upper classes and many continue to be withdrawn from school at a tender age generally to be married. Out of 8 girls in the 8th class during the year under report only 4 took the examination, some being withdrawn from the school only a few days before the final examination was held.

43. There is very little income in the Female education Department except the small amount realised as lorry fee from parents of the girls. The lorry fee received during the year under report amounted to Rs. 211/8/- as against Rs 278/- received in the previous year, which, with a further income of Rs. 16 /-/-6 from miscellaneous receipts, brought the total income to Rs. 227/8/6 at the end of the year.

The total expenditure of the Department for the year under report was Rs. 4,30,78 as against Rs. 4,10,77 as shown below:-

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1 Establishment.			
(a) Directress	3,682	3,750	3,750
(b) Teaching and clerical staff	25,422	25,108	27,524
(c) Menial staff	3,453	3,830	4,138
(d) Leave and pension contribution	1,016	1,073	1,067
	<u>33,573</u>	<u>33,761</u>	<u>36,479</u>

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

1. ACCOUNTS OFFICE

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister... Major C. W. L. Harvey... 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department

Accountant General (a) L. Mansa Ram ... 1.4.40 to 12.10.40

„ (b) *L. Shyamsunder lal* 13.10.40 to 23.10.40

„ (c) *Pt. Narayan Behari*... 24.10.40 to 31.3.41

1. The department deals with finance, audit and accounts. In matters of finance, one of its most important duties is the preparation of the State Budget. As an audit department it examines all vouchers of expenditure in accordance with the pre-audit system. As the department of accounts, it tabulates the receipts and expenditure of the State under main heads and sub heads and compiles monthly and yearly statements of accounts

2. The normal revenues of the State amount to about 40 lacs. Land revenue is the main source and yields about 24 lacs. During the year under review the following sources yielded nearly

13 lacs, while some 3½ lacs were made up by receipts under other departments:-

1.	Customs	5,53,000
2.	Excise	93,000
3.	Salt	1,11,000
4.	Stamps	2,15,000
5.	Forest	86,000
6.	Mines	75,000
7.	Electrical Department	52,000
8.	Jagir	30,000
9.	Press	24,000
10.	Jail, Police & Justice	33,000
		<u>12,78,000</u>

3. The normal expenditure amounts to about 37 lacs and the following resume gives an idea of the general expenditure during 1940-41:-

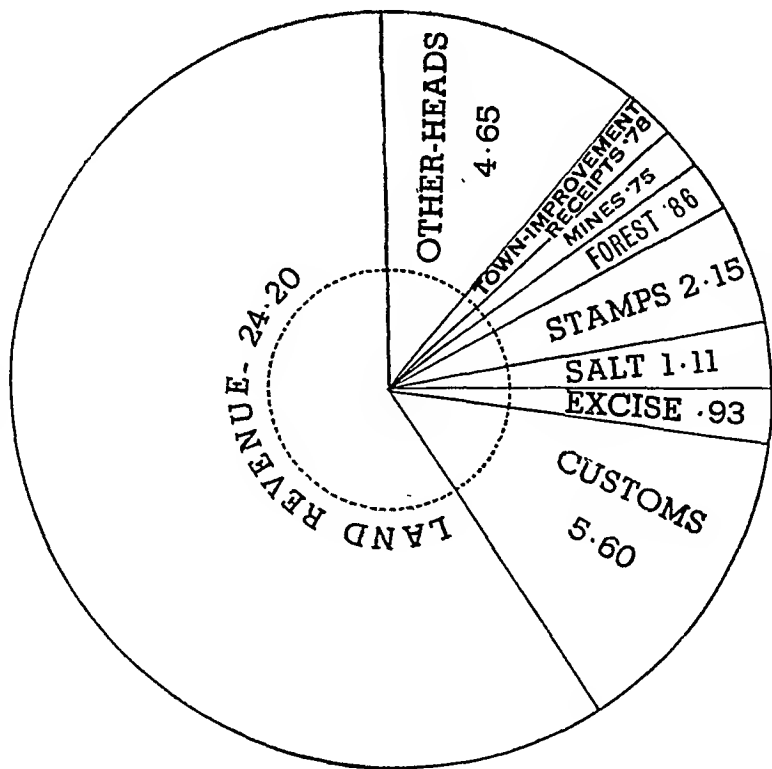
Outlet of expenditure

(1)	Debt services	3,79,000
(2)	Palaces	4,03,000
(3)	Revenue Departments	3,38,000
(4)	Civil administration:-	
	(a) Education	2,59,000
	(b) Medical	192,000
	(c) P. W. D.	2,79,000
	(d) Police	2,17,000
	(e) Other departments	7,45,000
(5)	Army	4,78,000
(6)	Pensions	2,14,000
(7)	Miscellaneous	<u>1,17,000</u>
		36,21,000

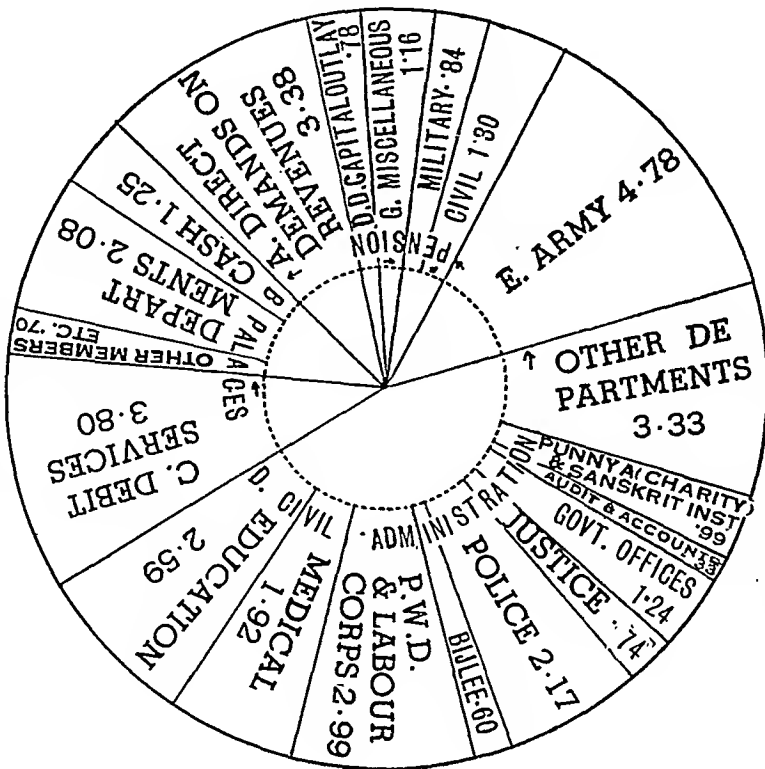
4. The receipts and expenditure of the State for the year under review excluding loans and advances, were estimated at Rs 36,04,000/- and Rs 36,07,500/- respectively. The following statements compare the actual receipts and expenditure under various heads with the estimates for the year and actuals for the previous two years:-

Budget and actuals

PROPORTION OF RECEIPTS OF THE STATE
1940-41



PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE OF THE
STATE 1940-41



THE FIGURES REPRESENT RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE IN LACS

S. No.	Heads of Receipts	Actuals 1938-39	Actuals 1939-40	Budget 1940-41	Actuals 1940-41
12	P. W. D.	3,846	3,757	2,200	4,706
13	Labour Corps	323	447	600	61
14	Gardens	10,967	8,152	12,200	9,919
15	Cattle Breeding Farm	9,047	5,600	4,000	4,249
16	Garage	1,260	1,174	1,100	265
17	Jagir	33,540	29,107	29,000	29,824
18	Punya and Mnafi	3,116	2,998	2,700	3,012
19	Sanskrit Institutions	9,866	9,830	8,500	6,878
20	Mehmandari	813	1,236	900	668
21	Daulatkhana	566	1,422	700	252
22	Toshekhana	64	66	...	378
23	Shishtahar	10,636	2,014	2,000	200
24	Library	3	...	..	273
25	Khas Tavela	451	...	...	...
26	Akhet	553	435	500	477
27	Central Records	465	35	100	261
28	Stationery and Printing	26,345	24,805	29,100	26,065
29	Cattle Fairs	11,238	13,325	12,600	16,816
30	Exhibition	965	...	1,800	...
31	Nazul	...	...	12,000	10,515
32	Census	...	...	...	9
33	Secretariat Controller	...	...	...	175
Total D.		2,28,165	2,15,631	2,37,800	239,695
E. Army		1,148	2,073	900	1,362
F. Pensions and Allowances		...	136	...	690
G. Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...
1	Entertainment Tax	1,540	883	...	...
2	Other items	4,155	8,466	10,000	68,209
Total G.		5,695	9,349	10,000	68,209
Town Improvement			1,53,230	44,000	77,927
Lapsed Deposits		2,845	8,087	...	1,25,481
Grand Total-Revenue		34,25,126	35,05,874	36,04,000	41,03,261

Budget and Actual Receipts

S. No.	Heads of Receipts	Actuals 1938-39	Actuals 1939-40	Budget 1940-41	Actuals 1940-41
<u>A. Principal Heads of Revenue</u>					
1	Land Revenue				
	(a) Ordinary	19,47,237	18,28,200	20,31,500	20,84,943
	(b) Cess	1,11,852	1,02,843	1,10,000	1,20,185
	(c) Miscellaneous	54,936	39,395	47,300	34,076
	(d) Arrears	2,125	36,660	50,000	166,442
	(e) Taccavi	11,963	28,436	...	...
	(f) Irrigation	9,115	3,854	5,000	7,535
	(g) Nazool	19,010	23,320	...	...
	(h) Registration	8,230	7,650	10,000	6,664
	Total-Land Revenue	21,64,488	20,70,358	22,58,800	24,19,845
2	Customs	3,64,364	3,93,474	4,00,000	5,59,091
3	Excise	1,38,107	1,87,346	1,33,100	93,078
4	Salt	1,11,589	1,11,248	1,11,500	1,11,088
5	Stamps	2,26,638	1,96,901	2,35,000	2,15,547
6	Forest	99,301	81,694	93,000	86,519
7	Mines	64,245	67,601	73,000	75,484
	Total A.	31,68,732	31,08,622	32,99,400	35,60,652
<u>B. Palaces</u>					
		10,479	527	400	7069
<u>C. Debt Services</u>					
		8,062	8,219	11,500	22176
<u>D. Civil Administration</u>					
1	Government Offices	580	598	500	627
2	Accounts and Audit	11	10	...	9
3	Treasury	45	107	100	23
4	Justice	13,480	9,458	14,600	7,776
6	Police	10,800	23,891	16,500	26,694
5	Jail	20,025	8,094	10,000	8,046
7	Agriculture	1,430	6,889	11,000	11,446
8	Co-operation	249	608	300	11
9	Education	11,886	12,427	13,100	13,891
10	Medical	1,528	1,566	1,700	2,443
11	Bijlee	44,067	47,580	50,000	51,929

S. No.	Heads of expenditure	Actuals 1938-39	Actuals 1939-40	Budget 1940-41	Actuals 1940-41
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D. Civil Administration

1	Government Offices	1,47,913	1,24,643	1,27,700	1,24,277
2	Accounts & Audit	42,877	32,139	33,400	32,955
3	Treasury	5,679	4,962	5,100	1,748
4	Justice	80,427	75,747	74,400	73,611
5	Police	2,29,747	1,11,284	2,14,700	2,17,321
6	Jail	43,083	42,572	42,300	42,042
7	Agriculture	22,024	14,523	15,600	13,769
8	Co-operation	12,634	10,843	7,800	5,268
9	Education	2,25,595	2,39,815	2,66,100	2,58,872
10	Medical	1,72,719	1,83,532	1,91,800	1,91,986
11	Bijlee	40,769	52,295	46,900	59,609
12	P. W. D.	3,55,736	3,43,207	2,67,600	2,79,322
13	Labour Corps	24,272	20,968	21,300	19,294
14	Gardens	26,622	24,324	25,300	24,609
15	Cattle Breeding Farm	14,484	25,291	22,900	73,882
16	Animal Husbandry	1,447	...	...	...
17	Garage	22,567	64,762	37,800	36,545
18	Jagir	13,978	17,044	18,300	18,351
19	Punnya & Muafi	89,943	93,911	92,400	89,866
20	Sanskrit Institutions	9,346	9,537	10,200	9,549
21	Mehmandari	9,984	8,280	10,000	9,100
22	Daulatkhana	20,691	18,549	18,100	17,143
23	Toshakhana	6,488	7,609	7,000	6,570
24	Sishtachar	11,981	2,848	3,000	2,726
25	Armoury	2,620	2,498	3,400	3,147
26	Library	1,763	4,964	3,000	4,318
27	Khas Tavela	9,922	8,998	7,800	7,705
28	Akhet	10,965	11,223	12,500	12,258
29	Central Records	15,220	12,942	13,600	13,702
30	Stationery	15,893	10,818	14,100	12,011
31	Printing	49,772	47,710	47,600	43,938
32	Cattle Fairs	8,913	3,435	6,400	4,988
33	Exhibition	3,245	352	2,000	...
34	Nazul	...	..	5,300	5,194
35	Census	...	...	...	20,018
36	Secretariat Controller	..	...	...	4,032

Total D. 17,69,019 17,31,625 16,75,400 16,89,726

E. Army 4,52,884 4,44,351 4,48,600 4,77,607

Budget and Actual Expenditure.

S. No.	Head of expenditure	Actuals 1938-39	Actuals 1939-40	Budget 1940-41	Actuals 1940-41
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A. Direct Demands on Revenue

1. Land Revenue

(a) Distt. Offices	54,156	51,491	48,150	46,750
(b) Nizamats	1,50,684	1,46,993	1,53,130	1,46,803
(c) Taccavi Advance	51,843	40,000	...	...
(d) Irrigation	2,871	2,922	3,020	2,913
(e) Nazul	13,358	7,236	...	...
(f) Registration	947	1,031	1,200	946
Total Land Revenue	2,73,859	2,49,673	2,05,500	1,96,972
2. Customs	52,835	54,657	53,900	52,938
3. Excise	10,332	4,438	4 000	2,701
4. Stamps	28,269	29,824	30,000	40,855
5. Forest	41,223	33,886	33,000	37,858
6. Mines	5,096	5,016	5,800	6,537
Total A.	1,37,755	1,27,821	1,23,700	1,40,389

B. Palaces

1. His Highness' Privy purse

(a) Cash	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
(b) Departments	2,08,081	1,94,372	2,00,500	2,08,578
2. Other payments to Ruling Family	72,920	72,801	71,300	69,750
3. His late Highness' liabilities	11,001	1,017	...	...
4. Birth of Shri Maharaj Kumar (Junior) ...	...	4,999	...	...
5. H. H's State Tour Expenses	...	3,030	...	...

Total B. 4,17,002 4,06,219 3,96,800 4,03,328

C. Debt Services

1. Interest	1,73,706	1,90,961	1,40,000	1,30,064
2. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	2,53,414	93,129	2,00,000	2,49,507
Total C.	4,27,120	2,84,090	3,40,000	3,79,571

The extra receipts under Land Revenue and Customs were mainly due to the satisfactory rainfall and consequent improvement in agriculture and trade.

7. On the expenditure side Rs. 89,202 were spent more than the budgetted figure (36,96,702-36,07,500.) Important variations in the expenditure of the year as compared with that of the previous year are explained below:-

Number.	Heads.	Expenditure		Variation (in thousands)	Explanation
		40-41	39-40	+ more — less	
1	Stamps	48	29	+11	Fresh stock of judicial stamps was printed during the year.
2	Interest	130	190	-60	Payment of interest amounting to Rs. 66,000/- to the Government of India was made in 1939-40.
3	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	249	93	+156	Larger repayments, were made during the year.
4	Education	258	239	+19	Due to opening of a new High School at Barrod and other improvements.
5	P. W. D.	279	343	-64	Less funds were allotted for Public works during the year.
6	Garage	36	64	-28	New cars were purchased during 1939-40.
7	Census	20	...	+20	Census operations occurred during the year under review.
8	Army	477	444	+33	Due to War demands of the Jey Paltan and Depot.
9	Miscellaneous	91	56	+35	Largely due to contributions to the War Purposes Fund which amounted to Rs. 28,400/-.
10	Capital Outlay	77	153	-76	Incidence of expenditure in connection with the new Electric Power House
11	Scarcity Relief works	...	221	-221	The necessity for relief works ceased to exist.

S. No.	Heads of Expenditure	Actuals 1938-39	Actuals 1939-40	Budget 1940-41	Actuals 1940-41
F. Pensions					
1	Civil Pensions	1,31,468	1,31,525	1,25,000	1,30,209
2	Military Pensions	82,587	83,111	87,600	83,786
	Total F.	2,14,055	2,14,636	2,12,600	2,13,995
G. Miscellaneous					
1	Past Liabilities	39,572	30,161	35,000	25,499
2	Miscellaneous	16,812	56,947	34,200	91,189
	Total G.	56,384	87,108	69,200	1,16,688
	Town Improvement ...		1,53,230	44,000	77,927
	Reserve ...		...	82,700	...
	Scarcity Relief Works		2,21,250	...	...
	Grand Total	37,67,835	39,20,003	36,07,500	36,96,702

5. The budget position of the year may thus be summarised as follows:-

Revenue	Rs 41,03,261
Expenditure	Rs 36,96,702
Saving	Rs 4,06,559

This was a far more satisfactory position than at the close of 1939-40 when the Revenue was only 35,05,874 and the Expenditure was 39,20,003 leaving a deficit in that year's working of 4,14,129.

6. It will be observed that actual realisations amounted to Rs 41,03,261 against the budget estimate of Rs 36,04,000/. The following statement summarises the excess realisations:-

1. Land Revenue	Rs 1,66,045
2. Customs.	„ 1,59,091
3. Miscellaneous	„ 58,209
4. Other heads.	„ 1,15,916
Total.	„ 4,99,261

Advances. (with interest)			Deposits (with interest)		
Motor Car.	5,463	3,372	Jubilee fund	25,000	...
Personal	42,551	18,506	Pathshala fund	1,00,000	...
Taccavi	2,45,354	2,07,347	Provident fund	53,532	61,269
House Building	18,573	19,293	Fixed Deposits	1,80,215	1,65,215
			Shri Baijilal's marriage fund	28,298	39,412
Advances (without Interest)			Deposits (with interest)		
Permanent.	14,178	14,824	Municipal		
Departmental	28,478	30,561	Deposits	10,767	20,963
			Departmental	6,58,669	8,76,891
Total Advances	3,54,597	2,93,903	Total deposits	10,56,681	11,63,750
			Miscellaneous liabilities	125,189	68,516
			Remittances.	74	3,532
Grand Total.	8,99,274	14,16,359	Grand Total.	45,38,841	43,43,161

Important items of the above statement are dealt with below:-

Assets

The most important investment made by the State Defence bonds. during the year, and the first real investment made for many years, was the purchase of 3 % Defence Bonds 1946, of the value of Rs 10,00,000/- This investment was made possible by an arrangement with the Imperial Bank in which they agreed to allow the State to overdraw its current account with the bank when necessary on the security of this investment at the following interest:-

- (i) On overdrafts below 1 lac at the Bank advance rate subject to a minimum of 4% per annum.
- (ii) On overdrafts of 1 lac and over as above but subject to a minimum of 3½% per annum.

8. The cash balance of the State at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 4,64,007. The Closing balance budget saving of Rs. 4,06,559 which occurred during the year raised it at the close of the year to Rs. 8,70,566. The payments under suspense heads (advances, deposits, remittances, etc.) however, exceeded the receipts by Rs. 8,30,029 and the year thus closed with a cash balance of Rs. 40,537 as follows:-

In the Imperial Bank of India,	Rs 1,13,607
In Nizamats Treasuries.	„ 1,44,210
Total	2,57,817
Deduct "Uncashed cheques"	„ 2,17,280
Net Balance	„ 40,537

The excess payment under suspense heads mentioned above was caused by the investment during the year of a sum of Rs. 10,00,000/- in 3% Defence bonds, 1946, (2nd issue), vide para 9- Assets below.

9. The following statement shows the position of the assets and liabilities of the State:—

ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.		
Head.	Opening Balance	Closing Balance	Head.	Opening Balance	Closing Balance
Cash Balance	4,64,007	40,537	...	...	...
<u>Investments.</u>			<u>Loans.</u>		
Old loans			Nawanagar.	14,49,354	13,94,492
(Jeyandra Bank)	27,442	18,749	Morvi State.	15,07,516	13,62,871
New loans.	30,119	25,721	Jaipur State	4,00,000	3,50,000
Shri Baiji Lal's					
Marriage fund.	23,10	9,37,449			
G.I. Defence Bonds.	...	10,00,000			
Total Investments	80,670	10,81,919	Total Loans	33,56,870	31,07,363

10. The year opened with a deposit balance of Rs 10,56,681. Steps were taken during the year to investigate the various items comprising this balance, and it became clear that a number of these deposits should no longer be treated as liabilities of the State as they were not payable to any party. Such items, therefore, amounting to Rs 1,90,000, have been removed from the statement of liabilities. Amounts placed in deposit during the year, however, exceeded the deposits cleared (including the above amount of Rs 1,90,000) by Rs 1,07,069 and the year ended with a deposit balance of Rs 11,63,750. This increase under deposits was caused by the placing on deposit of sums collected for the War Purposes Fund. The deposit account of this fund at the end of the year stood at Rs 2,60,000.

11. Shri Baijilal's marriage fund was created in 1937-38 in order to make provision for money which will be required at the time of Shri Baijilal's marriage. At the commencement of the year the fund had a balance of Rs 28,298. A sum of Rs 10,000 was placed at its credit during the year. With the addition of interest the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs 39,412. The amount was utilised as during previous years, to grant well secured loans to Sardars of the State and house building and car advances to State servants. The balance of loans granted from the fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs 37,449.

12. The balance under Miscellaneous Liabilities was also subjected to detailed scrutiny. After making enquiries it transpired that a number of the items relating to old claims for supplies and services had been unclaimed for many years and were in fact dead items. These totalled Rs 31,174 and it was decided to remove them from the statement of liabilities.

This arrangement started in September 1940, and between then and the close of the year the total amount of interest paid on overdrafts was Rs. 98/- only.

The year opened with a balance of Rs 2,45,354 due on account of Taccavi loans to the State. Advances amounting to Rs 34,856 were granted during the year, but a sum of Rs. 72,836 was repaid due to the improved condition of the agriculturists. The year thus ended with a taccavi balance outstanding of Rs. 2,07,347 as against a balance in 1939-40 of Rs. 2,45,354.

Liabilities

The balance under loans at the commencement of the year stood as follows:—

Loans.

Nawanagar State Loan	Rs. 14,49,354
Morvi State Loan	„ 15,07,516
Jaipur State Loan	„ 4,00,000
Total	„ 33,56,870

The following repayments were made during the year:—

Nawanagar State Loan.	Rs. 54,862
Morvi State Loan.	„ 1,44,645
Jaipur State Loan.	„ 50,000
Total	„ 2,49,507

Thus the loan position at the close of the year was as follows:—

Nawanagar State Loan.	Rs. 13,94,492
Morvi State Loan	„ 13,62,871
Jaipur State Loan	„ 3,50,000
Total	„ 31,07,363

Government and a revised edition of the Civil Service Regulations was duly published. A list showing the time scales of pay in force at the close of the year has been reproduced as Appendix V.

15. The accounts of 17 departments in all were inspected during the year. Towards the end, a system was introduced in accordance with which the services of both the Assistant Accounts Officers were utilised for Central as well as Local audit, and this has gone a long way towards the acceleration and efficiency of audit inspections.

The inspections made at the time of the local audit of departments showed that rules and instructions issued by the Finance Department and the Accounts Office were in many cases not fully understood and as a result were not being correctly observed. There were also other matters in dealing with which the departmental accountants experienced genuine difficulties and the necessity of some more personal contact between the departmental accountants and the Accounts Office was felt to be necessary. It was decided, therefore, to hold a number of meetings of departmental accountants and auditors in the Accounts Office in the presence of the Accountant General and the Assistant Accounts Officers to discuss Accounts rules and instructions etc. Several such meetings were held during the year and there is no doubt that they proved very useful.

16. Until 1928 the Accounts Office maintained its own records. When, however, in 1928, the Central Records was established, the record section of the Accounts Office was disbanded. Unfortunately the arrangement for regularly sending the records of the Office from year to year to the Central Records was over-looked with the result that a very large number of old papers and files had accumulated in the Accounts

Miscellaneous Liabilities amounting to Rs 25,499 were settled during the year. There was thus a total clearance of Rs 56,673 and the year ended with a balance of Rs 68,516 only against Rs 1,25,189 at the close of the year 1939-40.

13. The following statement sums up the financial position of the State at the end of the year under review as compared to that at the end of the previous year:—

Particulars	1939-40.	1940-41.
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash balance	4,64,007	40,537
Other assets	4,35,267	13,75,822
Total Assets	8,99,274	14,16,359
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Loans	33,56,870	31,07,363
Other liabilities	11,81,944	12,35,798
Total Liabilities	45,38,814	43,43,161

About Rs 50,000 of the assets may not be realised and a further sum of Rs 30,000 will be adjusted on receipt of detailed accounts. The total realisable assets at the end of the year thus amounted to about Rs 1,336,000 against liabilities (other than loans) amounting to about Rs 12,36,000. The State had thus net assets of about a lac at the close of the year excluding liabilities on account of loans, a position revealing considerable improvement over last year which closed with a net liability of about 4 lacs.

14. The various sets of rules comprising the " Civil Service Regulations" were consolidated, revised and finally approved by His Highness' Rules and Regulations

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Office. A Record section to deal with these papers was an imperative necessity and a regular Record Section was created in the office in November 1940.

The following statement gives an idea of the work done by the newly created Record Section during the year under review: —

No.	Partioulars	No. of files and registers deposited with the Central Records	No. of files and other papers weeded	Remarks
1	English files	471	668	
2	Despatch Registers	119	...	
3	Receipt Registers	170	...	
4	Dak Books	106	...	
5	Remittance Registers	13	...	
6	Other Registers	41	...	
7	Certificate Books	7	...	
8	Cash Books and Bahis of Jeyandra Bank	58	..	
9	Ledgres of Jeyandra Bank	18	...	
10	Counterfoils and Cheque Books	477	...	
11	Miscellaneous papers	..	40,000	
12	Hindi monthlies containing files etc. of different departments since 1928 to 1938-39	2000	...	
13	Office notes etc.	...	10,000	
Total		3,480	50,668	

21. Before the advent of the twentieth century, the State had its own postal system, maintained its own post offices and used its own postage stamps. In 1902 the State entered into an agreement of postal unity with the Government of India as a result of which Government post offices were opened in various places in the State and a free annual supply of Rs. 1,800/- worth of service stamps was granted to the Durbar for their use. This supply was raised from time to time in accordance with the needs of the State and at present service stamps worth Rs. 30,000/- are supplied to the State by the Government of India each year as a free grant.

There is a fixed distribution of service stamps for each department and they are issued after every six months, in April and October, after scrutiny of the stamp accounts have been made to see that the demands are genuine.

Issues during the last three years were as follows:-

No.	Departments	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1	Departments under Chief Minister	Rs 11,195	8,415	8,415
2	„ Home Minister „	3,446	3,815	4,146
3	„ Revenue Minister „	6,703	8,588	7,971
4	„ Army Minister „	2,916	3,948	4,568
5	„ Judicial Minister	1,160	1,400	1,596
6	„ Development Officer ...		856	847
7	„ Private Secretary	2,350	2,800	4,400
	Total	27,770	29,822	31,943

22. Revenue receipt stamps to the value of Rs. 5,212/8/- were advanced to the different Nizamats for sale during the year.

19. The following are the various sources from which
the revenue of the State is derived:—
Sources of Cash Revenue

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Land Revenue | (7) Stamps. |
| (2) Forest. | (8) Jail, Police and Justice. |
| (3) Mines. | (9) Jagir. |
| (4) Salt. | (10) Electricity. |
| (5) Customs. | (11) Press. |
| (6) Excise | (12) Municipalities. |

20. The opening cash balance of the Treasury for
each month during the last five years is
Monthly Balances given below:—

No.	Months	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
		Opening balance	Opening balance	Opening balance	Opening balance	Opening balance
1	April	3,70,756	8,63,833	4,86,503	3,27,207	4,03,182
2	May	3,99,182	4,24,896	4,10,409	2,60,627	1,68,136
3	June	11,63,664	13,12,502	9,99,167	10,14,214	6,10,542
4	July	9,33,353	11,29,537	9,57,005	6,23,448	4,75,138
5	August	8,48,271	9,83,007	7,88,233	4,80,262	2,42,459
6	September	6,98,524	8,22,639	5,94,026	2,84,838	5,21,999
7	October	5,99,454	6,02,105	2,57,791	4,77,284	21,956
8	November	4,99,608	3,20,388	2,24,866	3,20,316	32,735
9	December	3,12,959	2,63,121	86,145	2,49,762	93,705
10	January	10,53,675	10,68,296	4,41,934	7,50,057	1,51,170
11	February	11,29,420	10,55,932	6,79,666	6,94,591	4,38,760
12	March	9,75,257	8,58,735	5,10,916	5,55,361	1,80,948

The number of stamps printed at the Press was as follows:—

Revenue stamps 2,97,000.

Non-judicial stamps (4 annas)..... 12,445.

The total cost incurred in printing all these stamps amounted to Rs. 370/-

25. The expenditure of the department for the last 3 years is shown in the following table:—

	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
Pay of officers	448	...	...
Pay of establishment	4,232	4,102	1,433
Allowance & honoraria	119	146	...
Contingencies	880	714	315
Pay of Civil Pension Clerk	276	284	296
Pay of Military Pension Clerk	<u>228</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>248</u>
Total	6,183	5,482	2,292

26. The number of State civil and military pensioners who have received their pensions from the Treasury during each of the last three years was:—

	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
(a) Civil Pensioners	602	643	616
(b) Military pensioners	1,233	1,220	1,203
(c) Civil allowance holders	28	24	25

The actual sales of Stamps during the last three years were as follows:-

	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
Sale proceeds	Rs. 5,731-4-0	5,693-4-0	6,534-1-0
Commission allowed to licensed vendors	Rs. 286-9-0	284-11-0	326-11-0
Credited to State	Rs. 5,444-11-0	5,408-9-0	6,207-6-0

23. Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps to the value of Rs.1,82,234/6/- were advanced to the Judicial and Non-Judicial Stamps Nizamats for sale during the year 1940-41. The actual sales of these stamps during the last three years were as follows: -

	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
Sale proceeds	1,98,910/-	1,64,390/4/-	1,83,220/10/0
Commission allowed to licensed vendors.	5,487/-	4,567/3/6	4,989/9/6
Credited to State	1,93,423/-	1,59,823/-/6	1,78,231/-/6

24. The last consignment of revenue stamps was printed in England in a bulk quantity of 3 lacs to the face value of Rs. 18,750/- in the year 1938 at a cost of Rs. 411/2/-. The last consignment of judicial and non-judicial stamps was prepared in England in the year 1895 in bulk quantity to the face value of Rs. 21,78,500/- at a cost of Rs. 21,154/-.

The stocks of four annas non-Judicial stamps and one anna revenue stamps having run short; and arrangements to have them printed as in the past in England not being feasible owing to the War, His Highness' Government had both kinds of stamps printed at the State Press under the careful supervision of military guards and responsible officers.

Minimum qualifications have been fixed in the case of fresh recruits and in view of the increased number of regular sub-overseers "Work charge" establishment is no longer maintained unless the cost of the work concerned exceeds Rs 2,500/-.

ROADS.

2. The total length of metalled roads in the Alwar State is 183 miles out of which 151 miles are Metalled Roads in the districts and 32 miles in the Alwar City and its environs.

At the end of 1940-41 the total length of tarred roads was $43\frac{1}{4}$ miles, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the districts and $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles in the city. The tarring programme increased considerably during the year.

A sum of Rs 85,388 was spent on the district metalled roads out of which Rs 71,214/- were spent on remetalling, tarring and other improvements and Rs. 14,174/- on the maintenance of road gangs and general upkeep.

The following table gives details of the principal metalled roads treated during the year:-

No.	Name of Road	Total length in Alwar State	Treated during the year				Expenditure	
			Metalled		Tarred			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Alwar-Delhi Road	23	2	5	4	...	...	20,441
2	Alwar-Jaipur Road	33	3	3	5	3	..	14,864
3	Alwar-Vijeymandir Road	6	4	1	2	2	...	9,576
4	Rajgarh-Tehla Road	16	...	2	...	...	...	3 746
5	Kherli-Kathumar	8	4	2	4	..	...	5,850
6	Thanaghazi-Pratapgarh	16	9	3	...	...	..	3,632
7	Alwar-Bharatpur (from Junction with Alwar Delhi Road)	13	...	3	...	...	...	13,105

(M=Miles F=Furlongs)

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister ... *Major C. W. L. Harvey* 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department

State Engineer ... *Major A. G. Wheeler* 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

1. The Public Works Department is under the general supervision of the State Engineer. In the past there were separate subordinate officers in-charge of (a) Roads (b) Buildings (c) Irrigation (d) Electricity, Sanitation & Telephones, and (e) Labour Corps. The Department was reorganised in April 1940 and instead of having separate officers in charge of (a), (b) & (c) the work of these three branches was divided into two halves, one half connected with the Northern District, the other half with the Southern District, with two subordinate officers one in charge of each district. There are still separate subordinate officers for (d) and (e) above.

At the same time the posts of the overseers, sub-overseers, and of certain persons on the "work charge" establishment were re-organised. The number of overseers is now fixed at 7. The sub-overseers have been divided into two grades, the number of grade (1) being fixed at 7 and of grade (2) at 8.

The unmetalled roads of the State, which are 379 miles in length, were kept motorable during the dry seasons of the year at a cost of Rs. 9,203 by engaging gangs or executing repairs through contract.

A list of important unmetalled roads (and their lengths) lying within the State is given below:-

No.	Name of Road	Length	
		M.	F.
1.	Siliserh Sirawas Road	8	...
2.	Bara Malakhera Road	6	...
*3.	Thanaghazi Pratapgarh Road	16	...
4.	Pratapgarh Ajabgarh Road	10	...
5.	Bara Baleta Road	6	4
6.	Ajabgarh Tehla Road	13	6
*7.	Deeg Road	11	4
8.	Khairthal Tijara Road	17	...
9.	Alwar Kishangarh Road	22	...
10.	Khairthal Bansur Road	23	...
11.	Tijara Ghasoli Road	13	...
12.	Lachhmangarh Ghat Road	12	...
13.	Rajgarh Borja Road	20	...
14.	Macheri Maujpur Road	12	2
15.	Govindgarh Lachhmangarh Road	11	4
16.	Ramgarh Govindgarh Road	13	...
17.	Govindgarh Baroda Meo Road	6	...
18.	Malakhera Lachhmangarh Road	16	...
19.	Kherli Kathumar Road	9	-
20.	Lachhmangarh Kathumar Road	15	...
21.	Lachhmangarh Kherli Road	16	...
22.	Alwar Bahadarpur Road	9	...
23.	Dehra Barrod Road	25	...
24.	Barrod Behror Road	5	4
25.	Sodawas Mandawar Road	9	...
26.	Tijara Tapukra Bhinwani Road	22	...
27.	Behror Majri Kalan Road	9	...
Total ...		357	...

The metalling of these roads has been started but the programme will extend over 3-4 years.

Note—The total length of smaller unmetalled roads which are less than 5 miles in length comes to 22 miles.

A list of the principal metalled roads lying within the State is given below:—

No.	Particulars.	Length.	
		M	F.
1.	Alwar City Environ Roads	31	5
2.	Alwar Jaipur Road	33	3
3.	Seriska Mansarowar Road	14	1
4.	Rajgarh Tehla Road	16	—
5.	Alwar-Delhi Road	13	2
6.	Alwar.-Fort Road	5	7
7.	Pratapbund-Vijey Sagar Road	5	3
8.	Alwar-Vijeymandir Road	4	4
9.	Alwar-Bharatpur Road	13	—

(From junction with Alwar-Delhi Road)

Note— (a) Portions of roads mentioned at 1,2,5 and 8 have been tarred.

(b) Road mentioned at 9 is not completely metalled.
Metalling programme will extend over 3-4 years.

The following metalled branch roads diverge from the principal roads mentioned above:—

No.	Diverging from	M.	F.
1.	Alwar-Jaipur Road	19	8
2.	Seriska-Mansarowar Road	6	5
3.	Rajgarh-Tehla Road	4	6
4.	Alwar-Delhi Road	1	4
5.	Pratapbund-Vijeysagar Road	4	4

3. The policy of developing unmetalled roads as far as funds permitted continued to be followed. A number of new roads were constructed in areas which lacked communication. The total amount spent on the original construction of unmetalled or fair weather roads during the year amounted to Rs. 28,890.

A list of the more important constructions and alterations carried out during the year under report is given below:—

1. Conversion of the Old "Kutter" Bungalow into a Tuberculosis Sanitorium and Clinic.
2. Conversion of the old "Garh Kaptani" building in to the Forest Office.
3. Addition of two private wards to the Alexandra Hospital.
4. Addition of a well and a cooling pond to the Central Power Station.
5. Construction of a Primary School at Shahbad, Nizamat Tijara. (A sum of Rs. 1,000 was contributed by Rai Bahadur L. Tej Ram for this purpose.)
6. Completion of a boys' school at Pratapgarh, Nizamat Thanaghazi.
7. Additions and alterations to the Dispensary at Bansur.
8. Special repairs and construction of a science laboratory at the Rajgarh High School.
9. Additions of rooms to the school at Govindgarh, Nizamat Ramgarh.
10. Additions and alterations to the barracks and factories at the Central Jail, Alwar.
11. Addition of a pathological laboratory to the Zanana Hospital.
12. Construction of a Ghee testing Laboratory at the Veterinary Hospital
13. Conversion of the old Bear Pit into the Bhagat office in "Purjan Vihar"

8. A list of important Palaces and State Bungalows
Palaces and Bungalows is given below:—

Palaces

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Vijay Mandir Palace | 2 | City Palace |
|------------------------|---|-------------|

4. A sum of Rs. 7,160 was spent on the maintenance of road rollers and the purchase of new machinery.

Improvement Measures

Traffic roundabouts were constructed at various main road crossings in the City, and are proving a success.

In addition to maintaining the road side trees in the City, about 600 new trees were further added along the Alwar-Delhi road and 120 trees along the city roads during the year under report.

5. Scarcity-relief works which were carried over to this year were completed. The total cost on such works amounted to Rs. 21,137. In addition a sum of Rs. 7,753 was paid to zamindars as compensation for land acquired from them for the construction of roads.

Relief works

6. No important works were carried out this year under this head but a scheme for overhauling the city drainage is under the consideration of the Municipal Board and will be undertaken when sanctioned by His Highness' Government.

Drainage

II. BUILDINGS

7. The total amount sanctioned for original works was Rs. 44,661 and Rs. 30,052 were provided in the budget for maintenance and repairs of buildings. Money was however available from certain deposits in the State Treasury and one or two extra grants were also obtained by reappropriation during the course of the year bringing the total amount actually spent on original building works to Rs. 49,200. This figure does not include original building works constructed in connection with the Town Improvement Scheme, details of which will be found under section VII of this chapter.

Original works and repairs

11. There are 149 bunds in the State of which 110 are in good condition and 39 are in a breached condition. A list of important bunds with the cost of their original construction is given below:-

No.	Name of Bunds	Nizamats	Catchment area in sq. miles	Approximate cost
1	Jey Samand	Alwar	99.41	16,17,533
2	Mangalsar	Rajgarh	34.5	2,91,200
3	Jeysagar	Thanaghazi	63.0	2,50,000
4	Prem Ratnakar	Alwar	4.0	2,26,844
5	Mansarowar	Rajgarh	36.0	1,94,701
6	Harsora	Bansur	66.4	1,90,575
7	Hans Sarowar	Alwar	31.3	1,86,647
8	Bara Weir	"	129.0	1,80,000
9	Vijey Sagar	"	19.9	1,14,452
10	Atarya	Ramgarh	93.0	1,10,000
11	Silisorh	Alwar	52.75	1,00,000
12	Training Bund	"	47.0	1,00,000
13	Saran Khurd	Tijara	14.0	1,00,000
14	Baleta	Alwar	10.0	50,000

IV. ELECTRICITY.

12. The charge of the Electrical section of the P. W. Department, was held by a Sub-Divisional officer during the year under report.

13. The existing system of electric supply in the City is 440/220 volts 3 wire direct current. The new scheme to construct a Central Power Station with A. C. generators which was started

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 3. Jey Ashram | 6. Jey Vilas Palace |
| 4. Itarana Palace | (Mt. Abu.) |
| 5. Seriska Palace | 7. Old Alwar House („) |

Bungalows.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bhakt Niketan | 12. Janwasa |
| 2. Prem Kunj | 13. Swaroop Vilas |
| 3. Neeti Bhawan | 14. Narain Vilas |
| 4. Ganga Niwas | 15. Mayne House |
| 5. Paradise | 16. Tweedledum House |
| 6. Swagat Ashram | 17. Sajjan Vilas |
| 7. Guest House | 18. Indrasan |
| 8. Ranjit Bhawan | 19. Vivek Asan |
| 9. Jagmohan Vas | 20. Nazar Bagichi |
| 10. Hans Ashram | 21. Barrod House |
| 11. Shakun Odi | 22. Jey Krishna Club |

III. IRRIGATION

9. Although agricultural irrigation is the concern of the Revenue Department, the P. W. D. constructs and maintains all the important bunds of the State. Similarly although garden irrigation in the City is regulated by the Baghat Department, the P. W. D. is in charge of the Siliserh canal which brings water from the Siliserh Lake.

10. The Rambas and Koli Wala bund in village Bichgaon Nizamath Lachhmangarh was restored during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,000/-

In addition to the above work a sum of Rs. 15,154/- was spent on the maintenance and repairs of other bunds and canals in the State.

V. TELEPHONES

16. The State maintained a magneto single-wire, earth return telephone system which was not satisfactory. Endeavours were made to come to terms with the Government of India Post and Telegraph Department for them to maintain a telephone system in Alwar and supply a trunk connection. These proposals have materialised and the new automatic telephone system is likely to be completed by the end of August, 1941. A trunk connection is likely to be established by the end of October, 1941.

17. 2 additional telephones were fitted during the year under report which increased the total number of telephone in use from 56 to 58.

VI. LABOUR CORPS.

18. The labour Corps was first organised in 1930. It has proved itself a very useful unit. Besides being available for work in connection with the P. W. D. it supplies labour when occasion demands amongst others, to the Home Department, the Akhet Department for shikar purposes and to the Forest Department for fighting forest fires.

19. The strength of the Labour Corps at the close of each of the last three years was—

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Officers	2	2	2
Mates	9	7	7
Beldars	180	154	150

20. The actual cost of the maintenance of the Corps during the year under report, against a budgetted provision of Rs. 21,000, amounted to Rs. 19,235.

during the last year, has unfortunately been delayed due to the war and is not likely to be completed before the end of November, 1941.

14. The rates of supply prevailing during the year are given below:-

Rates

- | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) | Residential lighting
& fan installations | -/6/- | per unit. (1000 watts) | - |
| (ii) | Municipal street lighting | -/4/6 | " | " |
| (iii) | Cinema lighting, arc
& amplifier | -/4/- | " | " |
| (iv) | Commercial & industrial
supply for motors up to
3 B H P | -/3/- | " | } unrestricted
hours of supply. |
| (v) | Domestic & agricultural
supply for pumping plants | -/2/- | " | |

15. Two additional power connections were given during the current year for running the State Press and the Work-shop at the State Motor Garage.

The number of connections during the last four years were as follows:-

Date	Private		State	
	Lighting and fan	Power	Lighting and fan	Power
1937-38	308	1	61	1
1938-39	344	2	68	6
1939-40	380	3	118	11
1940-41	403	3	120	13

Note. All important roads in the City are lit with electricity, and these lights are not included in this table.

23. The expenditure incurred by the State on the Public Works Department during the last 3 years has been as follows:-

No.	Particulars	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<u>1. Establishment charges</u>				
(a)	Salaries (Super- vising staff)	89,747	50,000	49,555
(b)	Conveyance allowance	6,317	5,000	4,432
(c)	Travelling allowance	7,396	5,561	5,149
(d)	Contingencies	<u>2,616</u>	<u>2,951</u>	<u>1,791</u>
	Total	1,06,076	63,512	60,927
<u>2. Original Works</u>				
(a)	Roads	1,584	3	30,616
(b)	Buildings	43,814	82,328	34,377
(c)	Irrigation	990	7,441	7,899
(d)	Electric	8,135	9,888	21,388
	Total	<u>54,523</u>	<u>99,660</u>	<u>94,280</u>
<u>3. Repair Works</u>				
(a)	Roads	1,04,000	84,742	99,350
(b)	Buildings	31,576	28,660	33,441
(c)	Irrigation	55,694	18,687	15,153
(d)	Electric	20,330	33,222	26,724
(e)	Labour Corps	...	18,166	17,180
	Total	<u>2,11,600</u>	<u>1,83,477</u>	<u>1,91,848</u>

VII MISCELLANEOUS

21 The scheme for the improvement of the Alwar
 Town Improvement City continued to be developed as
 follows:—

- (a) Development of the area near the Lal Darwaza particularly towards the Kotwali and the Delhi Gate.
- (b) Development of the area near Nagli village and along city roads.
- (c) Development of the area near Lal Diggi.
- (d) Development of the area along the Manu Marg

Altogether 97 plots were sold by auction in the city for building purposes in connection with the Town Improvement Scheme, and a sum of Rs. 79,500/- was realised from these sales, and credited to the Town Improvement Fund. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 20,625/- was realized from the sale of the old Dak Bungalow and old Nazul Houses etc. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 50,185/- was incurred as follows:-

(a) On Buildings	26,112/-
(b) On Roads & drains	17,163/-
(c) On Electric Power House	6,910/-

22. Contribution works amounting to Rs. 22,921/-
 Contribution works were carried out during the year, the
 most important being (i) Construction of
 a well for Thikana Burja at a cost of Rs. 4,000/-, and
 (ii) Special repairs to the temple of Shi Gobind Deo ji
 Maharaj at Rajgarh at a cost of Rs. 7,000/-

CHAPTER VII

REVENUE

I. LAND REVENUE

Minister-in-charge

Revenue Minister....R.S. Lala Ramlal Anand 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department.

Collector Alwar....Pt. Anand Narain Kaul 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Collector Rajgarh...Kr. Khurshaid Ali Khan 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

1. The distribution of the land revenue areas under Mughal rule is not fully known but from historical accounts it would seem that the present area of the State was in those times included in the Alwar, Tijara, Narnaul and Rewari Sirkars and Delhi and Agra Subas of this portion of the Mughal Empire.

Foreword

The annual land revenue of this area, as pointed out in the O'Dwyer settlement report, was at that time some where between 12 and 14 lacs, that is, nearly half of what it is at present. With the disruption of the Mughal Empire, Akbar's land revenue system fell into disregard, and land revenue was realized mostly in kind, which system was in force at the time of the foundation of the State and survived until 1838, when Maharao Raja Viney Singhji was ruling the State.

The collection of land revenue in kind proved to be a matter of great difficulty and led to speculation, fraud

4. Miscellaneous

(a) Famine Relief	41,511	70,140	33,255
(b) Town Improvement	5,130	87,760	1,13,410
(c) Tools, Plant & Stock	1,646	3,240	4,278
Total	<u>48,287</u>	<u>1,61,140</u>	<u>1,50,943</u>

5. Palace works

(a) Buildings	11,000	18,629	4,253
(b) Electric	<u>21,585</u>	<u>21,350</u>	<u>23,610</u>
Total	<u>32,585</u>	<u>39,979</u>	<u>27,863</u>

Grand Total	4,53,071	3,84,596	5,25,861
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proceedings were entered in the village assessment papers. The assessment was sanctioned for a term of 16 years but actually continued for 24 years in consideration of the abnormal loss sustained by zamindars as a result of the famine of 1877-78 and of a succession of lean years.

Thereafter two more regular settlements occurred at intervals of about 20 years. The table below summarises the various settlements.—

No.	Settlement	Settlement Officer	Year of settlement	Amount	Increase	Rate per Bigha
1	Mughal settlement	Raja Todar Mal	1566	14,00,000/		
2	3 yrs. summary settlement	Captain Impey	1859	14,65,615/	5%	
3	10 yrs. summary settlement	Captain Impey	1862	17,53,425/	20%	
4	4 yrs summary settlement	Major Powlett	1872	18,89,002/	8%	
5	1st Regular settlement	Major Powlett	1876	20,11,128/	6%	1/8/-
6	2nd Regular settlement	Mr. O'Dwyer	1900	22,73,486/	9%	1/10/-
7	3rd Regular settlement	Pt.N.L. Tikkoo	1923	29,39,112/	22.5%	2/2/1
8	Revision of assessment of 3rd Regular settlement	Mr. F. V. Wylie	1935	23,40,066/		1/1 1/2

Note:— Some of the land included in the Mughal settlement was subsequently bestowed as Jagir or Muafi grants by successive rulers of the State. The total revenue of such grants is estimated, at present, at about four lacs.

and extortion. The Muslim Diwans of the Maharao Raja consequently introduced a system of periodical fixed revenue, realized on a contract system. This system continued till 1858 and although it was an improvement on the previous method of assessment, the oppression practised by the tehsil officials made people abandon their homes and caused more and more land to fall out of cultivation.

A summary settlement was, therefore, considered necessary by the Government of India under whose direct orders the State was at the time being administered. It was introduced by Captain Impey, the Political Agent in February, 1859. The assessment of each village was based on calculation of the last 10 years, modified by other considerations such as local conditions, capacity to pay etc.

Within three years the success of the settlement became apparent and a further settlement which was to last for a definite period of 10 years was introduced by Capt. Impey in 1862. In assessing the villages the same principles as those adopted in the first summary settlement were followed but the assessment itself was raised by 20%.

A third summary settlement was carried out by Major Powlett in 1872 which lasted for a period of 4 years according to which the assessment was further increased by 9%.

This was followed by the first regular settlement, again carried out by Major Powlett, when a new assessment with a 6% increase was introduced from the Kharif of 1876. All khalsa lands were measured, lands were classified as chiknot, bhood etc; rents and rates were checked and khasras were completed. The results of the

3. The tenure rights of the agriculturists may best be described in the words of the second regular settlement report:—

“ These tribes have been settled on the land from times immemorial, long before the present State was founded. Their rights in the soil are not the creation of any formal grant by any ruler but the growth of long centuries of uninterrupted occupation sanctioned by prescription and immemorial usage. This status of Zamindars has always been recognised in Alwar where the State, though asserting its own sovereign right as superior owner, has always admitted a subordinate proprietary or biswedari right in the village community and its component members, whereby each member or unit is entitled to occupy, and is protected in the occupation of land in his possession as long as he cultivates it and pays the State demand. The right passes on to his children or heirs by the ordinary custom of succession, and can be alienated by sale, gift, or mortgage within certain limits. ”

Although the biswedari rights of zamindars in Khalsa villages were recognised by the State, in several cases of new Jagir and Muafi grants made since the year 1900, they had been extinguished. The rights have since been restored, and are being restored to the original biswedars, it being held, that the grantees are entitled to the assignment of land revenue assessment only but not to any rights in the land.

4. Besides the biswedars or owners there is another class of persons whose rights in the land are also recognised. They are the occupancy tenants. The general principle governing the recognition of these rights is that if a tenant has continuously occupied the land for 12 years and has paid a fixed rent, or rent at the owner's rate without entering into any written

Tenure Rights
(Biswedari)

Tenure rights
(Occupancy)

2. At the beginning of this century the agricultural classes in the State were spread over 1457 Agriocultural tribes Khalsa villages as follows:—

No.	Tribes	Religion	Number of villages	Principal residential areas
1	Rajputs	Hindu	214	Bansur, Mandawar, Thanaghazi, Behror and Laohhmangarh.
2	Brahmans	"	114	Rajgarh, Thanaghazi, Alwar, and Laohhmangarh.
3	Jats	"	120	Laohhmangarh, Kishangarh, Mandawar and Alwar.
4	Ahirs	"	181	Behror, Mandawar, Tijara, Kishangarh and Bansur.
5	Minas	"	104	Thanaghazi, Laohhmangarh, Rajgarh and Alwar.
6	Gujars	"	140	Bansur, Thanaghazi, Alwar and Tijara (Hilly tracts)
7	Miscellaneous	"	48	... ..
8	Rajputs (converted)	Moham- medans	15	Mandawar and Kishangarh.
9	Sayyads	"	6	Alwar and Kishangarh.
10	Khanzadas	"	30	Ramgarh, Kishangarh and Tijara.
11	Meos	"	480	Alwar, Ramgarh, Kishangarh, Tijara and Laohhmangarh.
12	Miscellaneous	"	5	
	Total		1,457	

Note:— The miscellaneous owners chiefly consist of Kayas-
ths, Malis, Mahajans etc. They are found in
villages all over the State.

The strength of the land revenue subordinate staff in each District is as follows:-

Name of District	Sadar Kanungo	Office Kanungos	Field Kanungos	Patwaris
Alwar District	1	5	14	173
Rajgarh „	1	5	14	167

6. The number of villages in each Nizamat is given in the following statement:-

District	No.	Nizamat	Khalsa Villages	Resumed Forest Villages	Jagir Villages	Muafi Villages	Istamrar Villages	Total Villages
Alwar	1	Alwar	150	19	52	23	1	245
	2	Kishangarh	154	2	5	5	..	166
	3	Tijara	201	3	..	3	1	208
	4	Mandawar	115	1	7	8	2	133
	5	Behror	138	1	11	2	...	152
		Total	758	26	75	41	4	904
Rajgarh	1	Rajgarh	110	2	67½	30	3	210
	2	Laohhmangarh	190	7	45	15	2	259
	3	Ramgarh	158	..	5	11	1	175
	4	Bansur	134	2	8	3	...	147
	5	Thanaghazi	118	17	12	11	...	158
		Total	710	28	137½	70	3½	949
Grand Total			1468	54	212½	111	7½	1853

7. The population and the cultivated and uncultivated area in bighas of each Nizamat are detailed in the following statement:-

District	No.	Nizamat.	Population.	Khalsa area	
				Cultivated	Uncultivated
Alwar	1	Alwar	1,43,036	1,59,667	1,03,481
	2	Kishangarh	70,317	1,45,294	66,861
	3	Tijara	74,461	1,71,751	81,388
	4	Mandawar	67,127	1,40,157	60,484
	5	Behror	79,693	1,66,194	85,371
		Total	4,34,634	7,83,063	3,70,585
Rajgarh	1	Rajgarh	88,907	66,217	1,60,886
	2	Laohhmangarh	1,12,657	2,30,393	87,242
	3	Ramgarh	65,921	1,37,352	65,704
	4	Thanaghazi	43,208	38,201	1,84,814
	5	Bansur	68,839	1,36,369	1,84,586
		Total	3,79,532	6,08,532	6,83,232
Grand Total			8,14,166	13,91,595	10,53,817

agreement (patta or kabuliyat) he is considered to have earned the right of permanent occupancy.

5. Before 1933 the State was divided into 10 Nizamats each in charge of a Nazim without any Naib Nazim to assist him in the work of the Nizamat treasury or in the revenue work of the Nizamat, except in Alwar proper where there were 2 Naib Nazims.

The 10 Nazims & 2 Naib Nazims were subject to the control of the Revenue Commissioner who had one assistant called the Assistant Revenue Commissioner.

The Revenue Commissioner and his Assistant were not responsible for law and order.

The revenue administration of the State was reorganised in 1933 when several reforms were introduced. The posts of the Revenue Commissioner and that of his Assistant were abolished. For criminal and revenue administration, the State was divided into 2 districts northern and southern, commonly known as the Alwar and Rajgarh districts. Each of these districts consists of 5 Nizamats and is in charge of a District Officer who is the chief executive officer of the district, and exercises the powers of a Collector on the revenue side and those of a District Magistrate on the criminal side. They are under the direct control of the Revenue Minister.

The Nazim is the chief executive officer in the Nizamat and is now assisted by a Naib Nazim. He is vested with the powers of Assistant Collector 1st grade on the revenue side and Magistrate 2nd class on the criminal side. Each of the Naib Nazims exercises the powers of Assistant Collector 2nd grade and is a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

11. The fall of prices in food stuffs was due to war conditions. The following statement will show the average retail prices of the principal food stuffs:—

- (1) in the State area in Akbar's time,
- (2) in the State at the time of the three Regular Settlements in 1876, 1901 and 1923, and
- (3) in the State at each Nizamat during 1940-41

Period	Particulars	Seers per rupee							
		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Bajra.	Jwar.	Moth.	Moong.	Maize.
Akbar's time	Mughal Settlement (1566)	133	200	200	133	160	133	149	...
Regular Settlement	1st Regular Settlement (1876)	22	30	28	27	32	30	28	8
	2nd Regular Settlement (1901)	20	28	27	25	30	29	29	23
	3rd Regular Settlement (1923)	15	19	19	18	19	14	13	14
During 1940-41	Alwar	11½	18	13	16	17	14	9	15
	Kishangarh	11½	18	13	17	16	12	8	15
	Tijara	13	19	13	17	15	12	9	...
	Mandawar	12	18	12	16	17	12	8	11
	Behror	11	20	12	16	17	10	8	14
	Rajgarh	11	16	13	15	17	14	9	20
	Ramgarh	13	20	14	22	24	15	10	14
	Laohmangarh	13	19	15	17	18	14	10	14
	Thanaghazi	11	17	13	17	17	12	8	16
	Bansur	12	18	12	18	14	12	8	13

12. The statement below shows in bighas the cultivated area in each Nizamat which became fallow during the year under report, and the fallow land reclaimed during the year as compared with

Fallow lands and reclamation.

8. A reference to the rainfall statement in Chapter I will show that the rainfall was below average in Alwar, Kishangarh, Lachhman-
 Weather & Crops garh and Thanaghazi Nizamats while it was quite good in Tijara, Mandawar, Behror, Ramgarh, & Bansur Nizamats.

9. 20.7% of the cultivated area in the State is irrigated, mainly by wells. There are nearly 150
 Irrigation bunds in the State, mostly intended for irrigation. A few of them irrigate lands by canals, but canal irrigation in the State is comparatively negligible.

10. The total area sown for the year under report amounted to 15,88,552 bighas or 21% more
 Area sown than the previous year of which about 8% failed as explained by the following table:—

Particulars	Rabi 1940		Kharif 1940		Total	
	Irriga- ted	Unirri- gated	Irriga- ted	Unirri- gated	Irriga- ted	Unirri- gated
Food grains	2,57,943	1,55,763	41,654	8,26,439	2,99,597	9,82,202
Oil seeds	14,147	79,301	566	8,288	14,713	87,589
Other crops	22,847	1,121	7,866	1,72,617	30,713	1,73,738
Total area sown	2,94,937	2,36,185	50,086	10,07,344	3,45,023	12,43,529
Area matured	2,90,154	2,11,087	47,967	9,08,300	3,38,121	11,19,387
Area failed	4,783	25,098	2,119	99,044	6,902	1,24,142

which 9,770 bighas were transferred to agriculturists and 1,986 bighas to non-agriculturists as explained in the following table :-

Nizamats	Mortgaged to agriculturists	Mortgaged to non-agriculturists	Sold to Agriculturists	Sold to Non-Agriculturists	Total alienations
Alwar	310	81	3543	34	3968
Kishangarh	764	415	280	—	1459
Tijara	765	137	102	27	1031
Mandawar	208	45	156	—	409
Behror	313	115	212	—	640
Rajgarh	29	3	29	2	63
Ramgarh	1167	517	478	—	2162
Laohlmangarh	475	357	559	—	1391
Thanaghazi	11	159	8	6	184
Bansur	65	88	296	—	449
Total	4107	1917	5663	69	11756

14. The boundary of the Alwar State adjoins that of the Jaipur, Bharatpur, Nabha and Patiala States and the Gurgaon District of the Punjab. During the year under report no fresh boundary disputes arose but none of the disputes which had remained pending at the close of the year 1938-39 were decided. The number of the pending cases remained the same as in the previous year. The details are given below:—

With the Jaipur State.....73
 With the Bharatpur State23
 With the Nabha State.....1
 With the Patiala State.....2

Total 99

the last year:—

Nizamat	1939—40		1940—41	
	Area of fallow land	Area reclaimed	Area of fallow land	Area reclaimed
Alwar	8,658	2,739	20,124	6,041
Kishangarh	5,285	2,816	4,236	3,180
Tijara	4,721	4,017	4,335	4,703
Mandawar	23,191	2,562	5,009	882
Behror	17,539	1,041	4,388	3,936
Total	59,394	13,175	38,092	18,842
Rajgarh	2,622	2,376	3,741	2,172
Ramgarh	8,377	300	3,515	445
Laohbmangarh	5,017	1,020	6,216	4,045
Thanaghazi	4,953	683	595	2,845
Bansur	21,725	7,101	8,147	12,870
Total	42,694	11,480	22,214	22,377
Grand total	1,02,088	24,655	60,306	41,219

It will be seen that the total fallow area decreased from 1,02,088 in 1939-40 to 60,306 in 1940-41. The decrease was due to better rainfall in the earlier part of the year. 41,219 bighas of fallow area was reclaimed during the year 1940-41 as against 24,655 in the preceeding year. The increase was also due to good rainfall in the beginning of the year.

13. The total area of agricultural land alienated during the year under report by mortgage or sale amounted to 11,756 bighas, of

Alienations

Statement showing demand, collection and balance of fixed land revenue for 1940-1941

Nizams	Demand		Suspended		Remitted		To be collected		Collected		Balance recoverable		Percentage of collections on demand.
	On account of current year	On account of previous year	On account of current year	On account of previous year	On account of current year	On account of previous year	On account of current year	On account of previous year	On account of current year	On account of previous year	On account of current year	On account of previous year	
Alwar	253129	12973	3808	3223	423	311	248898	9439	247241	6270	1657	3169	98.1 %
Krishnaghar	247100	21150	...	...	356	25	246744	21125	245850	19700	894	1425	99.1 %
Tijara	175393	27226	...	672	468	50	174925	26504	174759	26145	166	359	99.8 %
Mandawar	191324	32246	32152	12948	404	...	158768	19298	158173	16539	595	2759	98.1 %
Behror	211959	113127	41473	79718	1500	...	168926	33409	168926	33409	...	...	100 %
Total	1078905	206722	77433	96561	3211	386	998261	109775	994949	102063	3312	7712	99 %
Rajgarh	151425	2575	561	402	1143	...	149721	2174	149721	566	...	1608	98.9 %
Ramgarh	304867	48709	2512	11469	1357	...	300998	37240	300532	32408	466	4832	98.4 %
Lachmangarh	354887	24137	568	...	561	18	353758	24119	353348	21083	410	2136	99.3 %
Bansur	172639	27481	17201	10311	653	...	154785	17170	153372	15629	1413	1541	98.3 %
Thangghazi	134330	25623	16914	19799	707	115	116709	5709	114121	3538	2588	2171	90.1 %
Total	1118148	128526	37756	41081	4421	133	1075971	86412	1071094	74124	4877	12288	98.5 %
Grand Total	2197053	3335248	115189	138542	7632	519	2074232	196187	2066043	176187	8189	20000	98.75 %

15. Details of taccavi for the repair of wells, and for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, fodder etc., granted, remitted and collected during the year, and the balance which remained outstanding at the end of the year under report, were as follows:—

District	Head of Taccavi	Balance on 1-4-40	Granted during the year	Total	Collected	Remitted	Balances	
							Due on 31-3-40	Not yet due
Alwar	Wells	87,262	13,765	101027	5975	—	7470	87582
	Bullocks	8004	3715	11719	2639	—	1417	7663
	Fodder	41,611	220	41,831	38094	102	3635	—
	Seed etc.							
	Total	13,6877	17,700	154577	46708	102	12522	95245
Rajgarh	Wells	60,039	10,765	70804	8012	—	4536	58256
	Bullocks	8,650	2670	11320	3213	—	1211	6896
	Fodder	16,802	397	17,199	14437	—	2762	—
	Seed etc.							
	Total	85491	13832	99,323	25662	—	8509	65152
Grand Total		222368	31532	253900	72370	102	21031	160397

16. The total demand on account of fixed land revenue for the year under report was Rs. 21,97,053 as against Rs. 21,99,782 of the preceeding year, the decrease being due to the restoration of lapsed Muafis and reduction of revenue in respect of land acquired for State purposes. The statement on page 133 gives details of the land revenue demand, collection and balances.

It will be seen that out of the total demand of Rs. 21,97,053 a sum of Rs 1,15,216 was suspended while a sum of Rs 7,632 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs 20,74,205 to be collected. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 20,66,016 leaving a balance of Rs. 8,189.

This puts the collection percentage at 98.75% and shows that the demand was fixed carefully and according to the paying capacity of the zamindars. In addition to the collection of the land revenue for the current year, a sum of Rs. 1,76,187 was also collected from the arrears of the previous years.

17. In addition to the fixed land revenue certain other revenues from land were also realized. The total demand on account of fluctuating and other land revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,86,676. A sum of Rs. 9,720 was collected on account of arrears of the previous years, the total collections being Rs. 1,83,861 as explained in the statement on page 135

owing to the failure of rains at the proper time. Land revenue for rabi was, therefore, recovered in these Nizamats only on the area of chahi crops, and a suspension of Rs. 1,05,678 was granted. In addition to this special remission was granted for areas under Tobacco, Sugar-cane, Cotton & Chilly crops amounting to Rs. 7,632 during the year.

The kharif harvest of 1940 was, however, excellent in all these Nizamats and enabled the zamindars to recover very considerably from the effects of the previous continuous bad harvests.

20. During the year under report 1709 documents were registered as against 1849 in the Registration. previous year and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 6,843/2/-as against Rs. 7,000/10/-of the preceding year.

21. A statement showing the case work done in the different courts of the Revenue branch during the year under report is given below:—

No	Court	Pending from 1939-40	Instituted in 1940-41	Total	Dis-posed of	Trans-ferred	Balance
1	Revenue Minister's Court	184	535	669	473	...	196
2	District Office (Alwar)	65	696	761	621	18	127
3	District Office (Rajgarh)	108	705	813	661	39	110
	Total	307	1936	2243	1758	25	433

18. A prominent feature of village life, during the last few years has been the cattle fairs which have been held from time to time at different places in the State. 10 such fairs were held during the year under report as shown below:-

No	Place of fairs	Date	No. of cattle sold	Value of the cattle	Average value of Cattle	Income to State	Expenditure
Alwar District							
1	Alwar	8.10.40	2,870	90,000	31.3	1,288	206
2	Malakhera	4 9.40	8,103	2,59,073	31.9	4,214	242
3	Tijara	18 8.40	4,799	77,067	16.2	1,865	128
4	Kishangarh	27-6.40	3,083	53,664	17.4	1,820	368
Rajgarh District							
1	Pratapgarh	13.10.40	78	859	11.0	20	17
2	Ramgarh	8.11.40	2,330	70,522	30.2	1074	322
3	Kherli	19.9.40	6,767	1,75,088	25.8	2927	630
4	Reni	20.10.40	3,427	68,468	10.9	1219	429
5	Dhaulagarh	24.4.40	5,098	1,32,587	26.0	2239	476
6	Govindgarh	6.4.40	679	16,139	23.7	272	277

It will be seen from the statement that the average value of cattle has shown a considerable rise owing to the reduced number due to successive bad harvests in the past and the increased demand.

19. Although agricultural conditions improved in Behror, Mandawar, Thanaghazi & Bansur Nizamats, the rabi harvest was poor

Relief Measures

23. The expenditure incurred on the revenue department during the last three years is explained in the following statement:-

No.	Particulars	Establishment			Allowances and honoraria			Contingencies			Total	
		1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1940-41
1	Collectorate Alwar	15,347	19,005	16,608-0-2	3,494	2,900	2,852-5-0	1,893	1,366	1,263-4-6	20,734,23,271	20,724-9-9
2	Collectorate Rajgarh	13,096	16,789	15,023-12-6	3,604	3,375	3,674-11-3	967	930	944-4-9	17,667,21,100	19,612-12-6
3	Nizamut Alwar	16,183	16,763	16,864-9-10	1,183	1,069	864-15-5	482	494	632-6-5	17,798,18,326	18,351-15-8
4	" Mandawar	10,874	10,972	10,784-9-3	833	606	647-6-9	469	402	388-7-1	11,820-7-1	11,820-7-1
5	" Kishangarh	12,955	12,469	12,404-8-6	852	627	571-8-9	413	303	319-9-4	14,220,18,995	13,520-5-7
6	" Vijaya	13,157	12,447	12,050-9-0	1,056	899	967-2-6	806	418	485-6-4	15,019,18,464	13,483-1-10
7	" Belror	11,765	12,034	12,254-5-0	1,401	993	880-5-8	375	387	357-12-10	13,583,13,364	13,442-7-1
8	" Rajgarh	13,608	11,652	11,731-13-6	824	743	776-1-9	1,740	378	336-3-9	16,072,12,613	15,903-3-0
9	" Raigarh	14,146	14,090	13,974-17-6	1,115	1,017	1,017-1-9	353	478	481-6-0	15,614,15,585	15,473-11-6
10	" Lachhmagarh	16,240	16,306	16,680-4-9	1,360	1,164	1,344-9-3	413	620	484-12-9	17,013,17,690	17,408-12-3
11	" Thanaughazi	12,039	11,826	11,857-15-9	551	832	726-9-3	354	836	466-4-6	12,944,18,014	13,070-13-6
12	" Bansur	10,842	10,804	11,096-7-6	1,020	636	556-3-9	318	328	480-15-9	12,180,11,768	12,002-13-6
13	" Forest	...	971	882-2-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	971	882-2-3
14	" Baghat	881	2735	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	...	331	4,098
15	Training Expenses	8,924	7807	2,298-12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,807	8,523-8-9
16	Extra Naib Nazims	...	442	394-5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	2,298-12-0
17	Irrigation	2,625	2656	2,651-5-3	...	266	251-12-0	...	...	...	2,625	2,932
18	Registration	947	929	945-10-6	...	...	...	...	103	...	947	2,918-1-3
19	Joint staff of Collec-	...	...	2,873-3-9	...	...	...	...	...	648-0-0	...	945-10-6
20	District Offices Baghat	...	...	99-0-0	...	...	80-10-6	...	...	...	...	99-0-0
21	Patwar School	...	...	883-8-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464-3-3
	Total	1,71,319	17,9,397	16,5868-8-0	17,233	15,127	15,162-9-11	8,583	7,912	7,182-13-8	11,9795	20,2436

These cases consisted of appeals, revisions, reviews and cases of lumberdari, biswedari, muafi, bachh, etc.:

22. A statement showing inspection and touring work done in the State by the revenue officers during the year ending 31st March, 1941 is given below:—

Officers.	Details of work.					Offices inspected.
	Days spent on tour.	*Jamabandis attested.	Mutations attested	Crop inspection.		
				Villa- ges.	Fields.	
<u>Collector Alwar Distt.</u>	60	...	...	26	...	..
Nazim Alwar.	116	23	909	155	2037	...
Naib Nazim "	31	8	335	13	...	...
Naib Nazim Malakhera	62	14	389	23	875	...
Nazim Kishangarh.	114	5	1598	16	400	...
Naib Nazim "	50	23	399	44	1736	...
Nazim Tijara.	109	27	505	147	3246	...
Naib Nazim "	81	24	...	55	1387	...
Nazim Mandawar.	85	14	283	33	417	...
Naib Nazim "	51	16	371	64	131	...
Nazim Behror.	50	7	603	32	870	...
Naib Nazim "	62	4	385	25	293	...
<u>Collector Rajgarh Distt.</u>	114	...	...	...	..	I
Nazim Rajgarh.	55	37	109	11	305	...
Naib Nazim "	50	45	150	15	226	...
Nazim Ramgarh.	82	7	544	12	432	...
Naib Nazim "	46	3	642	38	891	...
Naib Nazim Govindgarh.	75	19	1120	47	1494	...
Nazim Laohmangarh.	53	13	270	7	358	...
Naib Nazim "	72	13	420	33	438	...
Naib Nazim Kathumar.	92	20	407	151	1380	...
Nazim Bansur	95	8	...	85	299	...
Naib Nazim "	35	15	159	22	226	...
Nazim Thanaghazi.	93	14	540	38	305	..
Naib Nazim "	91	19	366	43	2300	...

* This includes preliminary attestations.

Out of 458 jamabandis prepared during the year under report 378 were attested by the Revenue officers during the year leaving a balance of 80 jamabandis

speculation and a high rise in the prices of commodities on account of the war. In order, therefore, to control the prices it was decided in a meeting of leading businessmen, agriculturists and the general public held in December 1939, to prohibit the export of food grains and to regulate and restrict the export of masina (pulses) and zira and oil seeds by imposing an export duty.

In February 1940 the Mahajans represented that they had large stocks of gram of the previous rabi which were going bad and that prospects of the new gram crop were good. It was therefore decided at a meeting of businessmen and State Officers that in order to clear the old stocks the export of gram may be permitted but that to control the prices and a small protective duty of one anna per maund should be imposed. 75,000 mds. of gram was then exported within seven weeks, but the production of gram in certain Nizamats being far below expectation, the ban on the export of gram had again to be imposed.

Early in April 1940, it was discovered that the standing chahi crops, specially wheat and barley, were very good and in order to help the agriculturists it was decided to lift the ban on the export of wheat, barley, jwar, bajra, maize, and flour and to abolish the export duty on masina (pulses), which had been levied in the previous December.

Another meeting was held in September, 1940, when it was represented by businessmen that their stocks of gram were again being damaged in their stores. It was also represented that the zamindars would shortly require gram for seed purposes and it was necessary to maintain a certain level of prices. It was therefore decided to permit the export of gram and to impose an export duty of -2/- per md. on condition that as soon as the rates of gram fell below 13 seers per rupee in Alwar proper, the ban would be re-imposed.

II. CUSTOMS & EXCISE

CUSTOMS

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister... Col. Abdul Rehman 1. 4. 40. to 31. 3. 41.

Head of Department

Customs Collector.... Pt. Rup Narain 1. 4. 40 to 31. 3. 41

24. The right to levy customs duty was lost to Alwar by the Salt Treaty Agreement which was concluded between the Government of India and the Alwar State in 1879. The agreement was, however, revised in 1930 and the right to levy customs duty was then restored to the State.

25. During the year under review the inspecting staff consisted of 3 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Darogas. Each Sub-inspector held charge of a Thana and each Daroga of a sub-thana. Three of these Thanas and one Sub-thana constituted a circle for one Inspector.

There were 81 Customs posts at the beginning of the year under review. Two new nakas were established at Santu and Joinaicha Khurd, Nizamat Behror. Thus the number of nakas at the close of the year was 83.

26. The chief exports of the State are oil seeds, gram, barley, zira, cattle and ghee and the chief imports are sugar, rice, cloth, and general merchandise. The local hand loom industry, which specialises in the manufacture of pagris continued to flourish.

27. In 1939-40 the rain fall having been scanty the crops in some parts of the State were very poor. There was a great deal of

The following statements give details of the import and export receipts for the last three years:—

Imports

No.	Articles	1938-39 Rs	1939-40 Rs	1940-41 Rs
1	Khal binola	11,990	6,567	11,404
2	Rice	34,174	25,999	40,231
3	Khand	80,334	51,192	74,452
4	Gur, shakkar & shira	52,764	60,138	92,350
5	Fresh fruits	2,221	2,677	2,618
6	Kerosine oil	5,500	5,953	5,641
7	Petrol	5,159	5,516	5,400
8	Timber planks etc.	1,169	1,011	1,068
9	Toda sitoon, etc.	6,332	3,008	3,440
10	Colours	1,758	1,981	2,474
11	Groceries	7,346	7,420	8,226
12	Cigarettes & Biris	4,197	3,925	4,423
13	Cloth	55,984	58,023	78,633
14	Machinery	4,229	3,031	3,890
15	Bisat khana	10,092	9,067	10,745
16	Leather	3,400	2,480	6,040
17	Metals	11,199	9,381	10,129
18	Other commodities	23,584	22,936	27,661
Total		3,21,432	2,80,305	3,88,825

At the special request of the businessmen of Jey Ganj, Kherli, it was, however, decided that this restriction would not apply to any gram imported into Kherli Ganj which had already paid the Customs duty of an adjoining State, and that such gram, like other articles could be exported on payment of only $12\frac{1}{2}$ % of the scheduled export duty.

The limit of personal luggage exempt from payment of Customs duty under section 9 of the Customs Act was raised from Rs 2/- to Rs 5/- in each case.

An import duty on cement, girders, stones and planks etc., for building purposes continued to be levied at half rates as during the previous year.

28. The income from imports and exports and other sources of the Customs department since its re-establishment in the year 1931 is shown below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Other sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32	2,51,975	2,44,010	...	4,95,985
1932-33	2,87,399	2,17,005	...	5,04,404
1933-34	2,86,636	40,396	...	3,27,032
1934-35	2,06,730	50,883	...	3,57,613
1935-36	3,26,544	62,693	3,857	3,93,094
1936-37	3,67,894	69,821	5,713	4,43,428
1937-38	3,63,286	92,322	5,806	61,414
1938-39	3,21,432	69,678	4,226	3,95,336
1939-40	2,83,305	1,02,581	3,750	3,86,636
1940-41	3,88,825	1,69,976	3,445	5,62,246

EXCISE

29. The lease of the right to manufacture country spirit and collect fees leviable on licenses for retail sale was granted in favour of the Durga Distillery Works, Alwar for Rs. 60,600/- of which, Rs. 52,500/- only were collected by the end of the year. The contractors arranged the import of country spirit from the Karnal Distillery under permits issued by the State.

30. The figures of liquor revenue during the last 18 years are given below:—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>
1923-24	1,20,369	1932-33	25,854
1924-25	1,14,718	1933-34	28,616
1925-26	1,17,373	1934-35	35,050
1926-27	1,04,910	1935-36	42,065
1927-28	98,492	1936-37	24,822
1928-29	80,801	1937-38	42,068
1929-30	70,760	1938-39	42,907
1930-31	43,848	1939-40	60,600
1931-32	52,630	1940-41	53,000

The decrease of about Rs. 7,600/- from last year's figures was due to the fact that the contract distillery or Madras System which was in vogue till 1938-39 was changed into the Farming System in 1939-40. The contractors were inexperienced with regard to the new system and could not make up the full amount with the result that His Highness' Government had to grant them a remission of Rs. 7,500

Exports

No.	Articles	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1	Ghee	38,493	34,469	27,819
2	Leather	3,226	2,614	3,072
3	Cattle	27,291	36,687	37,228
4	Honey	668	...	...
5	Oil seeds	...	5,353	27,800
6	Masina	...	14,492	420
7	Gram	...	717	17,743
8	Zira	...	5,963	43,370
9	Sheep & goat	...	2,214	11,027
10	Other commodities	...	72	1,497
Total		69,678	1,02,581	1,69,976
Grand Total		3,91,110	3,82,886	5,58,801

The most noticeable fall in revenue as between 1939-40 and 1940-41 was in the following articles:-

- (a) Khal Binola which showed a fall of Rs 5,423/-
- (b) Rice which showed a fall of Rs 8,175/-

It was apprehended at the time of the preparation of the budget that the scarcity conditions of the preceding years might have some after-effects on the customs receipts and hence the receipts of the year were estimated at 4 lakhs. Conditions were, however, far better than anticipated and the actual income amounted to Rs. 5,62,246/-

The increase was due to much larger imports than during the previous two years on account of the better economic condition of the agriculturists, to the judicious imposition of export duty on oilseeds and gram, to the particularly large number of marriages among all classes of Hindus and Mohammadans, and to large imports owing to the fall in prices in British India of gur, shakker and shira.

There was, however, a decrease under the head "Ghee" which was due to the fact that owing to the scarcity of the preceding 2 years and consequent reduction of cattle, the yield of ghee was limited.

35. The experiment of opening shops in saturated areas combined with vigorous efforts to fight the evils of illicit distillation and smuggling continued to be made. The number of retail liquor shops was raised from 80 to 83. During the year 1939-40 five illicit stills were captured.

Country spirit continued to be sold at 20 u. p. strength in the Alwar Nizammat and 20 and 40 u. p strengths in rural areas, at Re. 1/- to Rs. 2/- per bottle.

36. The monopoly for the sale of opium and hemp drugs was sold for Rs. 19,800/- per annum for three years in 1940. As in the past, opium was purchased from the opium warehouse, Indore; charas, bhang and poppy from Hoshiarpur (Punjab) and ganja from Shivapuri (Gwalior). An amount of Rs 6,166/ was received from the Punjab Government as refund of passport and Excise duty on charas. The quantity in seers of each commodity sold is compared below with the figures of the previous years. The selling rates remained the same:—

No. ,	Drugs.	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1.	Opium	554	487	505
2.	Charas	151	107	134
3.	Ganja	59	74	91
4.	Poppy	52	45	53
5.	Bhang	752	645	750

As in 1939-40 the number of opium and hemp drugs shops remained at 53.

31. The monopoly for the sale of foreign liquor and methylated spirit was sold at Rs. 500/- as in 1939-40.

Foreign liquor
and spirit.

32. About 13,000 L. P. gallons of country spirit were consumed in 1940-41 against 12,750 L. P. gallons in the previous year. The rise in consumption during this and the previous year does not necessarily indicate that people drank more liquor than in the preceding years. The probable reason is that they drank more liquor from licensed shops in preference to that produced by the illicit distiller, as a result of a successful campaign against the latter. There has been a marked increase in the consumption of spiced spirit, not altogether a bad sign, as once a consumer takes to spiced spirit he does not go back to ordinary plain spirit much less to crude illicitly distilled liquor.

33. The number of cases of illicit distillation filed during the year was 11 and the number of convictions secured 3 as against 5 cases filed in 1939-40 with no convictions.

Convictions

34. The incidence of excise revenue from the sale of country liquor per head of the population was as follows:—

Incidence

Nizamats	Population	Revenue	Incidence per head
Alwar State	8,23,055	52,500	13 ¹ / ₂ pies
Behror Nizamats	79,710	3,257	7 ¹ / ₂ "
Tijara "	74,357	1,794	4 ³ / ₂ "
Mandawar "	67,141	3,081	8 "
Kishangarh "	70,179	803	2 ¹ / ₂ "

III FOREST

Minister in-charge

Development Officer.....K. Raghubir Singh 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department

Forest OfficerPt. Ram Pratap 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

38. According to the latest figures the reserve forest area in the State measures about 2,28,852 acres excluding Zamindari and Jagir forests; while the protected forest area measures about 26,914 acres.

The following statement gives the details, the area and the number of coupes in each range.

No.	Range	Area in acres	Coupes		Staff		
			Wood	Bam boos	Rangers	Foresters	Guards
1	Alwar	61,407	1	1	1	3	38
2	Rajgarh	98,230	4	2	1	3	37
3	Seriska	69,215	4	2	1	1	22

12 demarcation cases of reserved forest areas and 14 demarcation cases of protected forest areas were decided during the year under review.

The demarcation of all the reserved areas has now been completed.

39. The forest area is comprised mostly of dry zones and the ordinary marketable products are dhok and salar wood, bamboos, grass tendu leaves and honey.

According to the working plan adopted in the State, tree and bamboo coupes are let out on contract on 20 years and 5 years cycles respectively.

37. The following statement shows the actual income and expenditure of the Customs & Excise department for the last three years:-

Income and
expenditure

Receipts

No.	Items	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<u>Customs</u>				
1	Imports	3,21,432	2,80,305	3,88,825
2	Exports	69,678	1,02,581	1,699,976
3	Miscellaneous	4,185	3,750	3,445
	Total	3,96,295	3,86,636	5,62,246
<u>Excise</u>				
1	Liquor Vend Fee	15,953	49,315	52,580
2	Liquor duty	24,954	222	102
3	Price of liquor	8,968	276	192
4	Licence fee of drugs	17,600	21,718	18,582
5	Duty on drugs	13,369	11,439	12,376
6	Fines etc.	476	204	52
7	Recovery of arrears	3,056	7,210	2,571
8	Refund of duty	5,571	5,515	2,190
	Total	89,937	95,899	7,74,624
	Salt receipts	1,11,499	1,11,248	...
	Match excise receipts	48,031	50,855	...
	Grand Total	6,45,762	6,44,638	7,74,624

Expenditure

<u>Customs</u>				
1.	Establishment	46,495	47,603	45,669
2.	Allowance & honoraria	3,865	3,783	4,842
3.	Contingencies etc.	2,438	3,028	1,967
	Total	52,798	54,414	52,478
<u>Excise</u>				
1.	Establishment	2,581	1,930	2,020
2.	Supply & services	7,236	2,216	397
3.	Contingencies etc.	514	292	325
	Total	10,332	4,438	2,742
	Grand Total	63,130	58,852	55,220

Expenditure

Item	1938—39	1939—40	1940—41
Pay of Officers	2,623	697	1,868
Establishment	19,895	17,948	17,945
Travelling allowance etc.	1,855	845	2,055
Supply and services	15,040	9,648	14,875
Contingencies	867	1,005	913
Works	432	1,908	158
Reward	...	5	22
Training expenditure	...	1,767	...
Total	40,712	33,823	37,866

43. Practicly the whole of the year has been a very busy time for the Forest department and the Contractors in connection with the supply of tent pegs, tool handles and ballies to the Supply department. All the forest coupes and other Zamindari and Jagir areas under the current year's working, supplied wood for these articles. One or two additional coupes were given over and above the annual quota, and in all about 3,000,000 tent pins were sent out of the State during the year.

IV. BAGHAT

Minister-in-charge

Development Officer ... K. Raghubir Singh 1.4.40 to 31.3.41

Head of Department

Superintendent ... Pandit Chain Narain 1.4.40 to 31.3.41

44. The statement below shows the number of gardens maintained by this department, together with details of the staff employed, during

Number of gardens

Due to scarcity of rainfall no plantations were attempted. Efforts are being made to find contractors for the utilisation of salar wood and for the manufacture of "catetchu" a product obtained from kher wood in which the Alwar forests largely abound.

40. There was an increase in the grazing revenue of Rs. 3,180/- as compared with the last year; and a decrease of Rs 5,159 in the income from bamboos which was due to the deterioration in the bamboo crop on account of the scarcity of rainfall during the last 3 years.

41. 348 cases of illicit grazing and unlawful removal of forest products were detected as against 403 cases of the previous year. 5 of these were tried judicially and the rest were disposed of departmentally.

4 cases of forest fires were reported during the year-2 in the Rajgarh Range and 1 each in the Alwar and Seriska Ranges causing very slight damage to the forest growth.

42. The income and expenditure of the Department during the last three years is shown below:-

Item	<u>Income</u>		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Grazing	44,271	27,400	30,580
Bamboos	5,607	6,551	1,392
Supply to State Departments	18,571	16,333	13,449
Arrears	2,841	3,699	3,768
Wood Coupes	17,748	20,434	21,788
Miscellaneous	6,987	7,506	15,098
Total	98,743	81,923	86 075

47. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs 24,525 as against Rs. 24,324 in the preceding year. The details of the different heads of expenditure during the last three years are given below:—

No.	Particulars	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1	Office Staff	4,200	4,288	4,340
2	Gardens Establishment	12,612	14,410	14,158
3	Purchase of seed, plants, tools, etc.	630	1,471	1,400
4	Digging and dibbling etc.	21,74	288	450
5	Flower Show	...	107	143
6	Miscellaneous	7,006	3,757	4,037
Total		26,622	24,321	24,528

48 The new grass lawns and flower beds at the Secretariat and the Anti T. B. Hospital were completed during the year.

A Flower and Vegetable Show was held in the Purjan Vihar from 8th March, to 10th March 1941, in which competitors from Alwar proper with a few from out side took part.

Competitions were held in the following classes of exhibits:-

Annuals:-

(1) Group of 6 pots of each of the following:-

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Antirrhinum. | 3. Candytuft. |
| 2. Calendula. | 4. Marrygold. |

the last three years.

Partioulars	Number			Establishment			Cost		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Fruit gardens	26	26	27	27	20	33	2,880	2,040	1,608
Parks and public gardens	7	7	7	41	72	55	4,248	6,780	6,876
Bungalow gardens	21	21	22	25	38	37	2,508	3,408	3,360
Nurseries	2	2	...	8	6	15	1,032	624	...
Gari-khana	..	...	...	11	11	11	1,056	1,056	1,056
| 56 | 56 | 56 | 112 | 147 | 151 | 11,724 | 13,908 | 12,900 |									

45. The State nursery which sells plants to the public at a nominal profit with a view to create public interest in gardening, was moved during the year to the Purjan Vihar.

46. The income for the year derived from the sale of fruit and grass contracts, plants, dry wood etc., amounted to Rs. 9,919/- well in excess of last year, but still below the budget estimate due to the scarcity of rains in the previous two years. The figures of income for the last three years are given below:—

No.	Partioulars,	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1	Sale of mango gardens	5,803	3,042	5,428
2	Sale of other fruit gardens	1,209	1,215	841
3	Sale of grass	2,269	2,040	1,917
4	Miscellaneous	1,686	1,838	1,733
Total		10,967	8,135	9,919

and Baleta, but as in so many parts of India where mining once flourished, this activity has since disappeared through competition of imported materials, and only ruined workshops and dim traditions now remain.

In the seventies of the last century the geology of the State was surveyed by Mr. C. A. Hacket of the Geological Survey of India. As his published papers were too brief to give an adequate idea of the mining potentialities of the country, and because of the uncertainty regarding the true succession and nomenclature of rocks, a general re-survey by Mr. A. M. Heron, under the superintendence of Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, was commenced in the year 1908. This task occupied 3 full years and the resultant report can be perused in the Mines Office. Mapping was also carried out on a standard topographical survey map.

50. The following mineral products are found in the State:-

Minerals

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Marble | 9. Steatite |
| 2. Iron Ore | 10. Soda |
| 3. Copper Ore | 11. Glass Quartz |
| 4. Galnea | 12. Mineral Waters |
| 5. Mica | 13. Limestone |
| 6. Asbestos | 14. Slates |
| 7. Kaolin | 15. Flagstones |
| 8. Rock Crystal | 16. Kankar |

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 5. Dianthus. | 8. Nasturtium. |
| 6. Cornflower | 9. Petunia. |
| 7. Larkspur. | 10. Phlox. |

(2) Group of 6 pots of different annuals.

(3) Group of 3 pots of any varieties of annuals not included in number 1.

Vegetables.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Beet Root. | 7. Knol Khol. |
| 2. Cabbage. | 8. Radish. |
| 3. Carrots. | 9. Turnips. |
| 4. Cauliflower. | 10. Tomato. |
| 5. Peas. | 11. Brinjal. |
| 6. Potatoes. | 12. Leafy Vegetables. |

(2) A dali consisting of the largest variety of vegetables. 5 seers.

(3) A dali consisting of the largest number of varieties of any one vegetable. 3 seers.

V MINES

Minister-in-charge.

Development Officer...K. Raghubir Singh 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department.

Mines Officer ... L. Ganga Swaroop 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

49. In the year 1837 there were 30 iron smelting furnaces at work yielding 536 tons of iron per annum, chiefly at Rajgarh, Tehla

History

53. The income and expenditure of the Mines department during the last three years are given below:—

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Income.</u>		
	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
Quarry contract	63,344	65,594	72,690
Mineral contract	<u>900</u>	<u>1,820</u>	<u>1,752</u>
TOTAL.	64,244	67,414	74,442

<u>Expenditure</u>			
Establishment	3,805	3,369	4,004
Travelling Allowances	1,029	971	1,447
Contingencies	<u>262</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>155</u>
TOTAL	5,096	4,670	5,606

VI NAZOO.

Minister-in-charge

Development Officer ... K. Raghubir Singh 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department

Nazul Officer ... L. Bhonrey Lal 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

54. For many years there was a separate Nazul Office under the Revenue Department. On the abolition of the Revenue Commissioner's office in 1934, the Nazul work was placed in charge of the District Officers, but in the year 1937 owing to the heavy work in the District Offices, the work was again transferred to the Revenue Branch at head quarters and placed under the Assistant Revenue Minister. This change also did not produce the desired result and consequently, a separate Nazul Officer was appoint-

17. Berla Quartzites

20. Felspar

18. Red Ochre

21. Flourspar

19. Yellow Ochre

22. Barytes

23. Calcite.

51. The table below shows the annual approximate production in tons, during the last 5 years of the more important minerals:—

No.	Minerals	Years				
		1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1	Freestone	1,864	2,149	2,033	1,924	1,861
2	Flagstone	9,108	8,793	8,687	7,786	8,255
3	Limestone	1,764	3,161	3,143	2,250	2,182
4	Slates & shales	1,631	1,528	1,627	1,688	1,910
5	Barytes	151	154	143	428	688
6	Marble	277	457	460	932	1,666
7	Soapstone	5	106	...	...	...
8	Felspar	20	75	86	92	67
9	Masonry stone	47,923	50,300	52,700	55,500	47,200
10	Kankar-lime	38,635	42,250	44,650	46,200	39,750

52. Details of leases and of the working of the quarries during the last 3 years are as follows:—

Leases

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1. Number of quarries	230	242	231
2. Number of leases	119	131	120
3. Income	Rs 64,244	67,414	71,442

old sites of the town but in large new areas which have been covered with buildings, and places which in the last settlement were mere suburbs of the old town are now business and residential centres. A re-survey of the town is, therefore, a pressing need and a proposal to undertake this is under consideration.

57. The main functions of the Nazul department in the Capital are:-
Functions

1. The maintenance of a detailed register of all Nazul property.
2. The detection and enquiry into all cases of encroachments on State property.
3. The disposal of property so encroached upon.
4. The sale of State land at public request.
5. The issuing of sale deeds for property duly sold.
6. The maintenance of a register for all State buildings which are rented.
7. The arranging and realising of rents on such buildings.

58. The following statement will show the work done during the year under report and during the previous two years:—
Case work

Years	Cases			Pattas Issued	Income		
	Arears	Instituted	Disposed		Rent	Sale of land	Total
1938-39	...	139	498†	1	Rs 1239	14017	15,256
1939-40	1234	141	415	158	2912	16375	19,287
1940-41	960	444	320	184	2449	14135	16,584

†This figure represents the number of papers dealt with and not the actual number of cases finally disposed of.

ed and the department was placed under the supervision of the Development Officer.

55. The work of the department is conducted at the Capital and in the districts. In the Capital, the control of all sites entered as State property and such buildings as escheat to the State vest in the Nazul department. In the districts, Nazul jurisdiction has been enforced in only a few towns where the Nazul property is under the direct supervision of the Nazims, subject to the general control of the Nazul department. All case work is disposed of by the department. In villages which are not subject to the Nazul rules the department controls only such immovable and heirless property as may escheat to the State under the rules in force.

56. At the time of the first and the second regular land revenue settlement the town of Alwar was also surveyed, and adequate records were prepared showing the rights and possessions of land owners, house owners and of the State. This record is maintained by the Nazul department and is open to inspection by the public. The entries in the records are very helpful in Civil cases concerning immoveable property and are frequently referred to by the public. On account of constant use, age and mis-handling, the maps and records were found to be considerably damaged and the first work that was taken up during the year was to prepare copies of this record for daily use. The records of the second settlement have been completed and those of the first are still under preparation. It is now about 40 years since the last settlement took place and during this period vast changes have taken place not only in the

under report amounted to Rs. 11,367/6/6. Out of this a sum of Rs. 7,096/5/3 was given to the War Fund and Rs. 4,101/6/6 was credited as " Bijlee " income. The commission paid to the auctioneer, who presented 25% of his commission to the War Fund, amounted to Rs. 169/10/9/

62. 97 plots of land, suitable for building purposes and belonging to the State, were disposed of by auction. Areas were laid out near Lal Diggi, Kotwali & Purjan Vihar in connection with the Town Improvement scheme and plots for shops and residential houses were sold. The total income from such sales amounted to Rs. 79,500/-. The Commission paid to the auctioneer amounted to Rs. 589/13/-.

58. In the Districts, there are certain towns which are subject to Nazul control and a register of all District work Nazul property in those towns is maintained both in the department and at the Nizamats. This register, known as "Bahī Khalsa" has unfortunately been badly kept in the past and the entries in it are incomplete and do not fulfil the purpose they are meant for. Measures are being taken to bring them up-to-date.

The following statement shows the work carried out in the Districts during the year under report, and during the previous two years —

Years	Cases			Pattas Issued	Income		
	Arrears	Instituted	Disposed		Rent	Sale of land	Total
1938-39	...	88	429	...	2484	1270	3754
1939-40	1017	138	587	29	3009	12119	15128
1940-41	468	55	121	50	2943	2757	5700

60. The expenditure of the department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,692 as against Rs. 7,222 for the year 1939-40, and the income was Rs. 22,284 against Rs. 34,415 for the last year. Last year's income figures included the sale of plots at the new Khairthal mandi.

VII AUCTIONS.

61. The condemned articles of the various departments of the State are disposed of through the State Auctioneer. The total sale proceeds resulting from the two auctions during the year

2. The staff of the Medical department at the end of the year under report consisted of:-
Dispensing Staff

(a) Chief Medical Officer	1
(b) Assistant Surgeons	2
(c) Sub Assistant Surgeons	22
(d) Compounders, Dressers and Male Nurses	68

Details of the staff attached to the Alexandra Hospital, district dispensaries and sub-dispensaries is shown in the following table:—

Dispensaries	Staff										Beds
	Assistant surgeons	Sub Assistant Surgeons	Compounders, dressers and Male Nurses	Vaccinators	Ward coolies	Cooks	Water carriers	Dhobies	Sweepers	Miscellaneous	
Alexandra Hospital	2	8	35	3	20	3	2	2	12	7	112
Rajgarh Dispensary	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	16
Tijara	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	8
Laohmangarh	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Behror	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Thanaghi	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Ramgarh	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Bansur	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Tapookra	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Kathumar	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Govindgarh	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Pratapgarh	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Khairthal	...	1	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Mandhan	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Narainpur	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Ajabgarh	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Kishangarh	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Jail Dispensary	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
Palaco	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kherli	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	2	22	68	14	27	16	15	15	29	7	186

The miscellaneous Staff consists of 3 Asstt. Female Nurses, 2 Tailors
1 Engine Driver & 1 Jamadar

CHAPTER VIII

MEDICAL

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Minister-in-charge.

Home Minister... ..Thakur Sultan Singh...1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department

Chief Medical Officer...Dr. M. S. Katre.... 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

1. The Medical department of the State consists of
the following hospitals and dispensaries:—
Constitution

1. Alexandra Hospital
2. Jail Dispensary
3. Palace Dispensary
4. 12 Dispensaries and
4 Sub-dispensaries in the Districts.

(b) Pathological Laboratory

The Pathological laboratory was organised in March 1934 and is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. The following table gives details of the work performed in the laboratory during the last 5 years:—

No.	Particulars	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1	Blood & Serum examinations	1261	1810	2187	1016	1334
2	Urine tests	552	1050	1536	1648	1617
3	Stool examinations	481	704	788	810	715
4	Sputum „	282	466	473	618	601
5	Smears	1407	340	770	524	608
6	Vaccine & Sections	10	16	15	...	20
7	Milk & water	1	2	4	2	3
8	Cultures	168	142	110	87	102
9	Serological tests	...	...	...	864	795
10	Autogenous vaccines	...	...	...	14	...
11	Micro-sections	...	...	...	15	...
12	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	59	58
Total		4162	4530	5883	5657	5853

(c) Anti Rabic Centre

Patients of the State, before the Anti Rabic Centre was established on 8th September 1936 used to be sent to Kasuli or to Ajmer. His Highness' Government, in July 1936, deputed one of their Sub assistant Surgeons for special training in Anti Rabic treatment. The work performed by the Centre during the last

3. The Alexandra Hospital which has 112 beds is under the general supervision of the Chief Medical Officer and under the immediate charge of an Assistant Surgeon. To this hospital are attached:—

- (a) the X' Ray Section
- (b) the Pathological Laboratory ,
- (c) the Anti Rabic Centre
- (d) the Leprosy Centre, and
- (e) the Tuberculosis Ward

(a) X' Ray Section

The X' Ray section was opened on 14th April, 1936. A senior Sub Assistant Surgeon was sent to Madras for X' Ray training and the section is now working under his supervision. The work done by the X' Ray section will be evident from the figures given below:—

No.	Year	X' Ray photos	X' Ray screens	Vitalux exposures
1	1936-37	522	...	...
2	1937-38	585	...	...
3	1938-39	670	...	...
4	1939-40	672	830	574
5	1940-41	728	676	209

The charges for the above are as follows:—

- (1) For X' Ray photographs @ Rs. 8/-
- (2) For X' Ray screens @ Re. 1/-
- (3) For Vitalux exposures @ -/4/-

Out of these charges 40% is credited to the Radiologist 10% to the X'Ray assistants and 50% to the State.

4. The total number of out-door patients treated all over the State was 2,19,180. The number of indoor patients was 3,240. Full details regarding the out-door patients and the indoor patients and treatment in the various hospitals and dispensaries will be seen from the following statement:-

Serial No.	Hospitals & Dispensaries	Number of patients		Treatment of in-patents					Daily average of in & outdoor patients
		Out door	In door	Cured	Relieved or invalided	Discharged other wise	Died	Remaining	
1	Alexandra Hospital	59738	2391	1186	488	519	56	142	597'49
2	Rajgarh Dispensary	17656	124	87	8	21	3	5	48'71
3	Tijara "	15479	82	41	36	2	3	..	97'36
4	Laohbmangarh "	8558	56	31	8	16	1	...	42'71
5	Behror "	10844	73	40	18	14	1	...	29'90
6	Thanaghazi "	13689	66	33	20	12	1	...	71'92
7	Ramgarh "	15661	37	15	14	7	...	1	42'86
8	Bansur "	17758	70	40	21	5	1	3	48'84
9	Tapookra "	7737	22	19	2	...	1	...	21'25
10	Kathumar "	11069	36	11	20	5	...	...	30'42
11	Govindgarh "	9438	14	8	3	2	...	1	45'08
12	Pratapgarh "	8227	26	10	5	3	1	7	32'61
13	Khairthal "	20450	78	27	48	...	2	1	56'24
14	Jail "	2959	166	142	10	7	3	4	
Total		219263	3241	1690	701	613	73	164	

five years was as follows:—

No.	Partioulars	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1	Dog bite cases	100	80	41	55	122
2	Jackal bite cases	7	14	4	24	10
3	Man bite cases	2	...	...	...	...
4	Cattle bite cases	1	3	...	15	4
5	Cat bite cases	2	1	1	...	...
6	Tiger bite cases	...	...	2	...	...
7	Horse bite cases	...	1	...	1	1
8	Pig bite cases	...	...	...	1	...
9	Panther bite cases	...	...	...	...	1
10	Hyena bite cases	...	...	...	...	5

(d) Leprosy Centre

There was no specialised treatment for leprosy cases before 1937. His Highness' Government however in 1937 had one of their Sub assistant Surgeons trained at Calcutta to treat this disease. The clinic is an outdoor one at present. The number of patients who received treatment during the last four years is given below: -

1937-38	37	patients
1938-39	59	patients
1939-40	29	patients
1940-41	30	patients

(e) Tuberculosis Ward

There was no separate ward for this disease before 1938, but one was opened in the winter of that year and at the the beginning of the year under report there were 12 Tuberculosis cases. 106 were newly admitted during the year of which 34 were relieved, 58 were discharged and 17 died, leaving 9 cases in the ward on 31st March, 1941.

4. The total number of out-door patients treated all over the State was 2,19,180. The number of indoor patients was 3,240. Full details regarding the out-door patients and the indoor patients and treatment in the various hospitals and dispensaries will be seen from the following statement:—

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5	Behror "	10844	73	40	18	14	1	...	29'90
6	Thanaghazi "	13689	66	33	20	12	1	...	71'92
7	Ramgarh "	15661	37	15	14	7	...	1	42'86
8	Bansur "	17758	70	40	21	5	1	3	48'84
9	Tapookra "	7737	22	19	2	...	1	...	21'25
10	Kathumar "	11069	36	11	20	5	30'42
11	Govindgarh "	9438	14	8	3	2	...	1	45'08
12	Pratapgarh "	8227	26	10	5	3	1	7	22'61
13	Khairthal "	20450	78	27	48	...	2	1	56'24
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Total		219263	3241	1690	701	613	73	164	

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3	Man bite cases	2
4	Cattle bite cases	1	3	...	15	4
5	Cat bite cases	2	1	1
6	Tiger bite cases	2
7	Horse bite cases	...	1	...	1	1
8	Pig bite cases	1	...
9	Panther bite cases	1
10	Hyena bite cases	5

(d) Leprosy Centre

There was no specialised treatment for leprosy cases before 1937. His Highness' Government however in 1937 had one of their Sub assistant Surgeons trained at Calcutta to treat this disease. The clinic is an outdoor one at present. The number of patients who received treatment during the last four years is given below: -

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(e) Tuberculosis Ward

There was no separate ward for this disease before 1938, but one was opened in the winter of that year and at the the beginning of the year under report there were 12 Tuberculosis cases. 106 were newly admitted during the year of which 34 were relieved, 58 were discharged and 17 died, leaving 9 cases in the ward on 31st March, 1941.

6. The total number of Organic and Mental diseases treated during the year under report was
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Organic and
Mental diseases | 1,26,280. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|

Mental diseases covered only functional diseases of the brain. The State has no mental hospital and cases of homicidal and suicidal tendencies are kept under observation in the Central Jail. If they are serious, arrangements are made to transfer the patients to a mental hospital in British India for treatment.

7. Cholera broke out in Bansur and 7 cases occurred.
- | | |
|------------|--|
| Epidemics. | All precautionary measures were taken and the spread of the disease was checked. |
|------------|--|

8. The total number of children vaccinated during the last three years was as follows:—
- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Vaccination. | |
|--------------|--|

	1938-39	1939-40	1940 41
1 Alwar	7,827	6,128	3,782
2 Rajgarh	1,920	2,492	2,380
3 Ramgarh	2,294	2,302	1,730
4 Tijara	2,012	2,370	2070
5 Lachmangarh	2,624	3,280	3,019
6 Thanaghazi	1,312	1,143	1,036
7 Bansur	2,155	1,736	3,349
8 Behror	2,429	1,546	1,168
9 Mandawar	2,778	1,507	1,442
10 Kishangarh	1,795	1,521	1,540
Total	27,246	24,019	21,516

9. The State sends collaborating reports to the Vital Statistics departments of the Central Government under the Public Health Commissioner.
- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Vital Statistics. | |
|-------------------|--|

5. The number of injury cases, post-mortem cases and operations carried out during the year was as follows:-

Number	Hospitals and Dispensary	Injury cases	Postmortem cases	Operation
1	Alexandra Hospital	200	32	4201
2	Rajgarh Dispensary	48	13	1217
3	Tijara "	92	18	508
4	Laohhmangarh "	50	11	502
5	Behror "	76	19	662
6	Thanagbazi "	516	7	714
7	Ramgarh "	54	10	306
8	Bansur "	700	9	851
9	Tapookra "	22	...	394
10	Kathumar "	39	...	2090
11	Govindgarh "	27	...	343
12	Pratapgarh "	227	...	258
13	Khairthal "	65	...	605
14	Jail "	...	1	186
Total		2116	120	12837

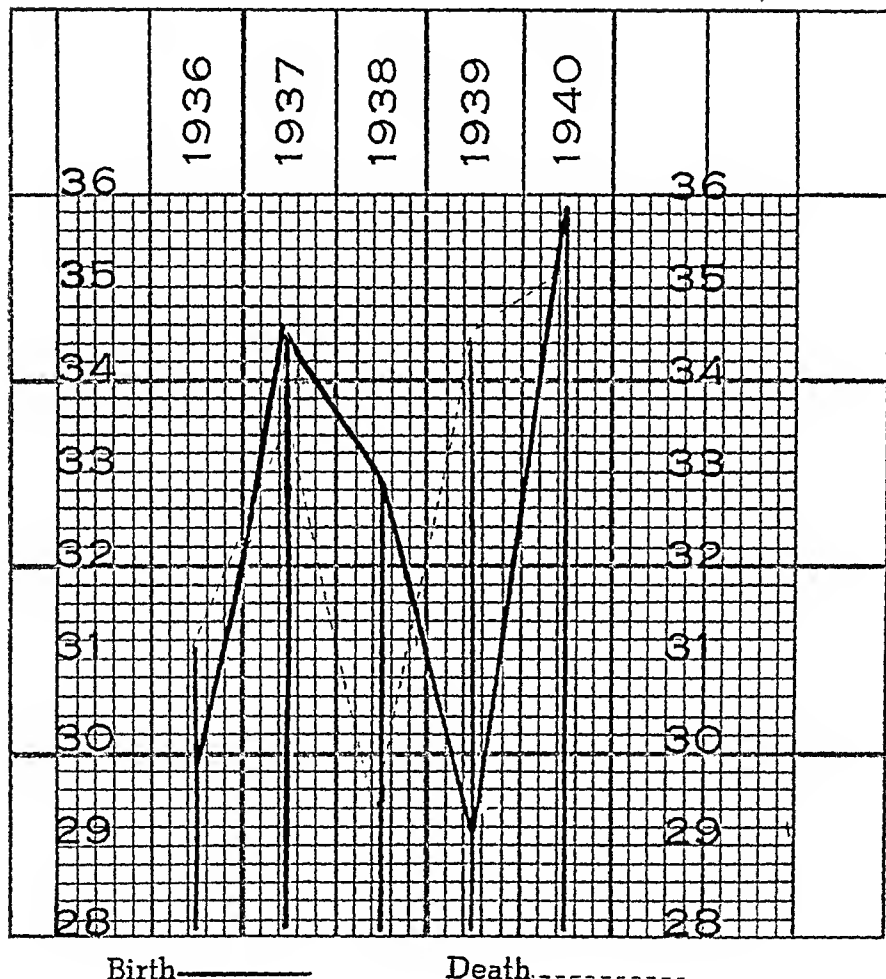
Note:- The more important operations performed during the year under report were:-

Cataract 294, Hernia 16, Suprapubic Lithotomy 13, Bone-plating nil, Amputations 8, Elevation of depressed bone of the skull 2, Mastoid antrum 13, Laparotomy 5, Artificial pneumothorax 276, Lumber puncture 4, Pinning of fractured bones 22, Nasal septum 3, Excision of breast 3, Colostomy 1, Intestinal anastomosis 1, Removal of testes 2, Excision cervical glands 1, Amputation of penis 3

ALWAR CITY

Birth & Death Rates Per 1,000

FROM 1936 TO 1940



10 The deaths and births in each Nizamat during the last 3 years were as follows:-

Nizamat	Deaths			Births		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Alwar	4718	3834	3702	5967	4705	5110
Rajgarh	1869	1553	1633	2682	2275	2606
Ramgarh	1448	1237	904	2135	1920	2245
Tijara	1711	1550	2439	2625	2668	3285
Lachmangarh	2553	1843	1709	3306	3256	3084
Thanaghazi	840	876	917	1213	979	1033
Kishangarh	1338	1240	1509	2360	2007	3010
Bansur	1879	1960	1358	2503	1913	2068
Behror	1808	1793	2116	2791	2382	2280
Mandaswar	1774	1842	1930	2519	2843	2339
Total	19938	17728	18217	28101	24955	27060

The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the Alwar City during the last five years:-

Year.	Births		Deaths.	
1936-37	...	1790	...	1860
1937-38	...	2066	...	2002
1938-39	...	1974	...	1762
1939-40	...	1734	...	1861
1940-41	...	2145	...	2103

The following table shows the causes of deaths in the Alwar City during the last four years

Causes of deaths	Number of deaths	
	1939-40	1940-41
Fever	590	831
Small-pox	192	46
Dysentery & Diarrhoea,	245	263
Cough (Respiratory diseases),	142	400.
Pneumonia	113	
Consumption	213	14
Injuries and accidents	13	2
All other causes.. ...	353	547
Total	1861	2103

11. The income of the department for the year under report. was Rs 1,583 as against Rs.926/- in 1939-40.

The expenditure amounted to Rs 1,11,157/- as against Rs 1,20,643 in 1939-40, the difference, being, due to the former figures not including the head of "Military charges "

Items	Superintendence charges	Hospital charges
Pay of officers.	9,000	6,037
Pay of Establishment	3,065	45,000
Allee. & Hon'raria	587	21,90
Contingencies	178	4,470
Stipends & Scholarships	2,530	nil
Supplies & services	nil.	38,100
Grand Total	15,360	95,797

14. The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated and the number of operations performed during the year as compared with those of the previous years was as follows:-

	Indoor	Outdoor	Operations
1938-39	1,324	11,446	334
1939-40	1,375	13,496	418
1940-41	1,703	10,306	507

15. The number of Maternity cases treated during the year, compared with previous years was as follows:-

	Alwar		Districts
	Indoor	Outdoor	Maternity cases
1938-39	275	88	1,530
1939-40	295	296	1,072
1940 41	339	310	1,379

16. The hospital building contains four residential quarters for Doctors and quarters for Nurses, Assistant Nurses and for the Menial staff.

It contains the following wards for patients:-

General Wards	5
Private „	2
Maternity „	1

These wards can accommodate a total of 70 beds including 7 baby cots.

17. The expenditure of the Hospital was as follows:-

No.	Items	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1	Pay of officers	7387	9590	9975
2	Pay of Establishment	17399	22751	20287
3	Allowances & Honoraria	2655	2159	2173
4	Supply & Services	4849	4830	5358
5	Contingencies	10031	5671	7646
6	Ambulance	60	1421	848
Total		42,431	46,422	46,487

II. ZENANA HOSPITAL

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister... Major C. W. L. Harvey 1. 4. 40 to 31. 3. 41

Head of Department

Superintendent..... Dr. E. M. King... 6. 3. 40 to 31. 3. 41

12. The Zenana Hospital was constituted in its present form in April, 1934. Previously it was known as the Lady Dufferin Hospital and was accommodated in a small building. The staff employed was insufficient and the arrangements for the treatment of patients and maternity cases was not up-to-date. In 1934 the hospital was transferred to the Old Baghi Khana of the State, a big building with a spacious compound situated in a suitable locality in the Town. A large sum of money was spent on adapting the old building to modern requirements.

13. The Staff of the Zenana Hospital is as follows:-

Staff

Superintendent	1
Assistant Surgeon	1
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	3
Matron	4
Sister	1
Staff Nurses	6
Charge Compounder	1
Assistant Nurses and Dais	13
District Midwives	10

2. In addition to these Jagirs there is the feudatory holding of Nimrana in the north of the State. This area of land was originally conferred by the Ruler of Alwar on one Chanderbhan of Nimrana subject to a payment of Rs 8,648 p. a. Chandarbhan later rebelled against the Durbar in consequence of which his holding was resumed by the State. In 1815 a substantial portion of the original holding was regranted, and has remained ever since in the possession of the family of the present Chief of Nimrana. The Chief enjoys the title of Raja and an agreement exists defining the special measure of feudal subjection of Nimrana to the Alwar Gaddi. Nimrana is at present paying an annual tribute of Rs 6,300 to the Alwar State, and has a revenue of about Rs. 37,565 p. a.

3. The total area and income of Jagir lands in different Nizamats of the State is shown in the following statement:-

No.	Nizamat	Jagir villagos		Area		Annual income
		Salim Deh (whole village)	Roza (Plots)	Bighas	Biswas	
1	Alwar	60	1/2	1,00,957	18	11,02,649
2	Rajgarh	64	1 3/4	1,20,817	19	11,34,342
3	Laohmangarh	46	1 1/2	85,437	14	98,150
4	Thanaghazi	15	...	23,144	19	14,999
5	Ramgarh	5	...	11,896	...	16,106
6	Kishangarh	6	...	8,066	2	11,882
7	Mandawar	8	...	20,352	16	41,965
8	Bansur	7	1/4	18,041	...	11,211
9	Behror	32	...	23,573	16	72,128
Total		243	4	3,12,288	104	4,93,332

CHAPTER IX

JAGIR, MUAFI & PUNYA

I. JAGIR

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister ... Thakur Sultan Singh 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department

Hakim Jagir Joshi Mahesh Chandra 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

1. The total number of Jagirs in the State is
Number of 138 as follows:—
Jagirs

	Hereditary.	Life-time.	Total
1 Jaidad sigha (nobility grants)	7	nil	7
2. Chakri sigha. (service grants)	128	2	130
3. Nakdi sigha (cash grants)	.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{138}$
Total	135		138

Out of 138 Jagirs, 65 are governed by the partition system and the remaining 73 are governed by the primogeniture system.

5. All chakri Jagirdars are required to render service by production of horses and men according to the conditions of their respective sanads. Service horses and Sowars Each man and horse gives service for six months. They are inspected twice a year, on the occasions of Holi and Dasehra.

As usual the chakri men and horses were inspected on both these occasions during the year under review. At the Holi inspection 192 horses out of a total of 266 were produced. The horses of Thikana Ferozepur were found in the best condition. During the Dasehra inspection 196 horses out of 309 were produced. The horses of Thikana Palwa were found to be in the best condition.

Due to the scarcity conditions which had previously prevailed in the Nizamats of Behror and Mandawar, the service of the horses as well as of the foot sowars was not taken from jagirs situated in those Nizamits.

The question of the commutation of horse services into cash came under the consideration of His Highness' Government during the year and the time limit for replacement of 9 dead and 4 rejected horses was extended pending final settlement of the commutation question.

6. In the beginning of the year there were 85 Jagirs and shares of Jagirs under the management of the Court of Wards. Court of Wards During the year under review 31 new Jagirs and shares of Jagirs were placed under management and 36 were released, leaving 80 under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year.

4. A consolidated statement of Jagirdars showing the clans to which they belong, the number of horses each class of Jagirdar has to maintain and the number of horses to be produced for service is given below:—

No.	Name of Class	Number of Jagirs	Annual income in rupees	Horses to be maintained	Horses in service
1	Naruka Jagirdars	60	1,96,859	422	221
2	Kilanoṭ	2	5,275	8	6
3	Piohanot	7	19,325	41	27
4	Rajawat	2	1,400	2	2
5	Jhamawat	1	4,617	10	10
6	Kumbhawat	1	1,000	4	3
7	Hamerdeka	1	850	3	3
8	Jogikaoohawa	1	600	2	2
9	Shekhawat	2	6,285	19	5
10	Raderka	1	900	1	...
11	Gaur	9	24,000	58	37
12	Rathor	13	42,781	120	54
13	Bhati	2	4,725	14	7
14	Jadon	5	12,450	31	18
15	Chohan	13	96,587	73	50
16	Nirwan	2	3,000	9	5
17	Khinchi	1	3,606	20	8
18	Ranawat	2	10,900	15	4
19	Badgujar	5	38,633	62	34
20	Shikarwal	2	1,239	7	2
21	Medatiya	1	4,000	..	...
22	Miscellaneous	5	14,300	33	18
Total		138	4,93,332	954	516

NOTE—A more detailed statement will be found in the appendices.

9. The following statement shows the demand and collection of the Jagir department during the year under report:-

Demand and
Collection

No	Items.	Particulars	Arrears			Current			Total		
			Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
1	Matampursi	{ Demand	1,836	0	7	1,333	5	6	3,169	6	1
		{ Collection	551	12	4	876	6	9	1,428	3	1
		{ Balance	1,284	4	3	456	14	9	1,741	3	0
2	Tafawat	{ Demand	6,945	12	6	2,728	12	0	9,674	8	6
		{ Collection	1,404	5	11	42	12	0	1,447	1	11
		{ Balance	5,541	6	7	2,686	0	0	8,227	6	7
3	Walterkrit	{ Demand	943	4	0	269	4	0	1,212	8	0
		{ Collection	94	9	0	56	4	0	150	13	0
		{ Balance	848	11	0	213	0	0	1,061	11	0
4	Court of wards charges	{ Demand	...			3,278	11	0	3,278	11	0
		{ Collection	...			3,278	11	0	3,278	11	0
		{ Balance	...			...			...
5	Abwab	{ Demand	14,555	11	10	18,198	11	9	32,754	7	7
		{ Collection	5,181	2	7	11,479	3	7	16,660	6	2
		{ Balance	9,374	9	3	6,719	8	2	16,094	1	5
6	Naqabat	{ Demand	528	10	3	951	13	3	1,480	7	8
		{ Collection	229	2	10	558	2	4	787	5	2
		{ Balance	299	7	5	393	10	11	693	2	4
7	Nimrana Tribute	{ Demand	...			6,300	0	0	6,300	0	0
		{ Collection	...			6,300	0	0	6,300	0	0
		{ Balance	...			...			...
8	Miscellaneous	{ Demand	6	12	0	25	12	2	32	8	2
		{ Collection	5	0	0	19	12	2	24	12	2
		{ Balance	1	12	0	6	0	0	7	12	0
9	Total	{ Demand	24,816	3	2	33,086	5	8	57,902	8	10
		{ Collection	7,466	0	8	22,611	3	10	30,077	4	6
		{ Balance	17,350	2	6	10,475	1	10	27,825	4	4

7. The custom of realising Matampursi Nazrana (Condolence dues) on the death of a Tikai Jagirdar (Jagirdar of the senior branch) is very old. It is realised on the sanction of mutation in favour of the successor of a deceased Tikai Jagirdar at a uniform rate of Rs 50 per service horse. Some Jagirdars are exempt from payment of Matampursi Nazrana, but they are required to present a horse if the Ruler elects to pay a condolence visit to the Thikana.

His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to grant condolence audiences to Th. Bhawani Singh Mahodaya of Garhi and Th. Madho Singh Mahodaya of Tasing in the month of October at their respective residences in Alwar. A horse was presented to His Highness by each of the Jagirdars.

8. The case work done by the Jagir Department during the year under report is given in the following table:—

No.	Nature of Cases	Pending on 1st April 1940	Instituted during 1940-41	Total	Disposed of during 1939-40	Balance
1	Walter-Krit Cases	2	389	391	388	3
2	Jagir Cases	170	254	424	358	66
3	Court of Wards cases	18	47	65	44	21
	Total..	190	690	880	790	90

II. MUAFI AND PUNYA

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister ... Thakur Sultan Singh 1.4.40 to 31. 3. 41

Head of Department

Hakim Muafi & Punya.... L. Chajju Singh 1.4.40 to 31. 3. 41

12. The Muafis of the State are divided under the following heads:-
 Kinds of Muafis

- | | | | |
|-------|------------------|----|---------------|
| (a) | Bhogkharoh Muafi | or | Temple grant |
| (b) | Punya Udak „ | or | Charity „ |
| (c) | Qabilakharoh „ | or | Maintenance,, |
| (d) | Inam „ | or | Reward „ |
| (e) | Sewa „ | or | Service „ |
| (f) | Baghat „ | or | Garden „ |
| (g) | Jaidad „ | or | Nobility „ |

The Muafi and Punya Department supervises all these Muafies. On the Punya side it looks after the management of State temples and State-aided temples.

10. As will be seen from the above statement the income of the department amounted to Rs. 30,077-4-6. The details of expenditure of the Jagir Department during the last three years are given below:—

	1938-39			1939-40			1940-41		
Particulars.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pay of officers	1,948	14	3	3,694	5	3	4,180	10	9
Pay of establishment	4,423	7	0	4,524	6	9	4,734	1	9
Travelling allowance	949	10	0	1,070	8	0	1,308	12	9
Electric charges	110	6	0	158	10	10	90	12	0
Cash grant	6,258	1	0	7,400	0	0	7,400	0	0
Miscellaneous	73	0	3	68	14	0	516	13	9
Uniforms	25	3	0	13	0	0	8	7	0
Matampursi	25	3	0	85	10	0	91	0	0
Subs. to Walter krit Sabha							65	12	6
Total	13,791	9	9	17,013	6	10	18,396	6	6

11 The heavy rush of work resulting from the promulgation of the new Jagir rules and the restoration of shares to Chhutbhaiyas was cleared during the year under report.

ples who keep a watch over the Sewa, Puja and Bhograg arrangements. 1003 temples were inspected during the year under review as against 719 temples inspected last year.

16. The source of the income of this Fund is a small percentage deducted from each temple grant and these earnings are devoted to Sanskrit education which, in addition, receives a grant-in-aid from the State. The total amount realised during the year under report was Rs. 6702/- (See also page 73)

17. There was a balance of 550 Muafi cases pending from the previous year. 437 cases were newly instituted making a total of 987. Out of this total, 386 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 601 at the close of the year under report as against 550 at the close of last year.

18. The Atithi Ashram was opened by the State in 1922 and is situated at a distance of about 2 furlongs from the Railway Station. It is a kind of Rest House for Sadhus, Sanyasis, Faqirs etc. to whom free boarding and lodging is allowed for not more than 3 days at one time. 3045 Atithis were accommodated during the year under report, entailing an expenditure of Rs. 768/-. The average cost of the boarding and lodging expenses as also of the management charges of the institution works out at about four annas per head per diem.

19. The following statement gives the income and expenditure of the Department during

Income & Expenditure.

13. The following statement gives the number of Salim Deh (whole village) and Reza (plots) Muafis in each Nizamat.

No.	Nizamat	Salim Deh	Reza	Total
1	Alwar	20	390	410
2	Bansur	3	396	399
3	Thanaghazi	10	353	363
4	Laohhmangarh	18	311	329
5	Rajgarh	34	306	340
6	Ramgarh	10	127	137
7	Kishengarh	8	70	78
8	Behror	1	234	235
9	Mandawar	9	79	88
10	Tijara	3	81	84
	Total	116	2347	2463

Note:- Details of Salim Deh Muafies in each of the 10 Nizamats of the State is given in the appendices.

14. 133 Thikanas were under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year. 58 new Thikanas were taken under management during the year under report, making a total of 191, but, 53 Thikanas were released, leaving a balance of 138 Thikanas under the Court of Wards at the close of the year under report, as against 133 at the close of last year.

15. There are 1325 State-aided temples in and outside the State. The Punnya Department maintains an inspecting staff for these temples.

CHAPTER X

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I. AGRICULTURE

Minister-in-charge

Development Officer...K. Raghubir Singh 1. 4. 40 to 31. 3. 41

Head of Department

Agricultural Officer...L. Lakshman Sivaroop 1. 4. 40 to 31. 3. 41

1. The Agricultural Department was established in 1935 and has since been improving and developing agriculture in the State by means of:—

Foreword

- (a) Demonstration farms.
- (b) The supply of improved seeds to agriculturists through Seed depots.
- (c) The supply, in the form of rewards, and on easy term payments, of modern improved agricultural implements.
- (d) Demonstrating the use of mechanical-power as applied to agriculture.

the last three years.

(a) Punya Section

Income

<u>No.</u>	<u>Items</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
1	Interest on Viotoria Jubilee Fund	625	625	625
2	Court of Wards charges	1283	1285	1342
3	Fines	19	13	7
4	Miscellaneous	...	98	42
Total		1927	2021	2016

Expenditure

1	Pay of Officers	3727	3380	3420
2	Pay of Establishment	3504	3535	3617
3	Allowanoes, honoraria etc	987	1103	1356
4	Contingencies	645	620	599
5	Grants.in.aid, donations etc.	77279	80850	77492
6	Ceremonies & festivals	1361	962	963
Total		87503	90450	87447

(b) Muafi Section

Income

1	Court of wards charges	1157	967	1016
---	------------------------	------	-----	------

Expenditure

1	Pay of Establishment	684	692	704
2	Allowanoes, honoraria etc.	198	196	200
3	Contingencies	8	10	15
4	Grants.in.aid, donations etc.	1500	1500	1500
Total		2390	2398	2419

table below gives the results taken by actual measurement of the boring of the more important of these wells.

Village	No. of wells bored.	Amount of water in the well	
		before boring	after boring.
Achalpuri	1	350 Chadsas	700 Chadsas
Salpuri	1	170	350
Kherli		"	"
(Jawahar Singh)	5	450	750
Rupbas	1	400	800
Pertapura	1	240	340
Raj Rishi College	1	700	1300

Note- One chadsa = 40 gallons.

5. The approach of locusts during October and November caused considerable alarm in the State. They reached three Nizamats, Tijara, Rajgarh and Behror but passed on and caused no damage. Demonstrations in the methods of control were arranged at various places and 3000 leaflets explaining locust extermination and measures to be taken were distributed among the zemindars of the State.

5 (a) Miscellaneous Three oil engine pumps purchased in 1939 for Scarcity Relief Work in the Behror Nizamats were sold at reduced prices to zemindars of Mandawar and Kishengarh Nizamats and are doing satisfactorily there.

6. The income of the Department during the last two years was as follows:-

Income and Expenditure	1939-40	1940-41
Particulars		
Farms	6661	7630
Seeds and Implements	293	3343†
Miscellaneous	110	819
Total	7064	11,792

† This increase is due to special fodder seed taceavi, granted originally on account of scarcity conditions, having been realised in cash and not in kind.

2. During the year 4 State farms and one State Farms aided farm were running successfully on improved lines. The main functions of these farms were:-

(a) To make trials of important crops grown in the State in order to find out the best suited for each locality i.e. sugarcane, wheat, gram, barley, oats, linseed, bajra groundnuts, tobacco, and other kharif and rabi crops.

(b) To raise seeds of standard crops for distribution in areas controlled by seed-stores.

3. There were five seed and implement depots running during the year. The depots Seeds & Implements distributed 1800 maunds of various improved seeds and 25 meston ploughs. Some of the latter were given on Taccavi, and some free to Zemindars at cattle fairs as prizes in the ploughing competitions. Zemindars have begun to realise that the improved varieties of seeds supplied through the department give better results than indigenous seeds.

The most successful wheat seed used by the Department is the variety known as "C. 591". This has now become firmly established in the State and is very popular with the cultivators. Apart from its high yield and excellence of quality it commands a premium over all other wheats in the market. Other varieties of improved crops continue to grow in popularity amongst which may be mentioned barley- "C.255", gram -" Sabour 4 ", oats " B. S. I " and sugarcane " Co. 331 ".

4. Twenty five new wells were bored successfully during the year in various parts of the State. The Well Boring

villages such matters as how to curtail ceremonial expenditure, the use of manure pits etc. Although some progress was made, the villagers showed little enthusiasm in the work and in the year 1939 it was decided that rural credit societies should be started in carefully selected areas in two or three Nizamats of the State. At first these societies also were looked upon with suspicion by the villagers, but very shortly after their inception they became very popular and there has now sprung up a great demand for them all over the State.

8. The following statement shows the progress made during the last three years:—

Serial No.	Nizamats	1938-39					1939-40					1940-41				
		Credit					Credit					Credit				
		Better Living	Rural	Urban	Industrial	Total	Better Living	Rural	Urban	Industrial	Total	Better Living	Rural	Urban	Industrial	Total
1	Alwar	35	13	8	1	57	39	18	9	1	67	39	23	9	1	72
2	Rangarh	19	8	...	...	27	21	9	...	1	31	21	16	...	1	38
3	Rajgarh	12	...	2	1	15	12	...	2	1	15	12	1	2	1	16
4	Mandawar	27	...	...	...	27	27	2	...	...	29	27	8	...	...	35
5	Kishengarh	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5
6	Tijara	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
7	Thanaghazi	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4
8	Behror	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	4
9	Lachhmangarh	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
10	Bansur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total		107	21	10	2	140	113	29	11	3	156	113	50	12	3	178

9. The number of Better Living Societies remained at the figure of the previous year. As some of the field staff came under

The expenditure on the department during the last two years was as follows:-

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
Direction	1560	1822
District work	3712	4809
Farms	6316	5370
Boring	120	398
Gardens	443	472
Depots	153	140
Taccavi	1992	1034
Training	234	...
Scarcity	27070	...
Total	41,600	14,045

II. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister... Major C. W. L. Harvey. 1. 4. 40. to 31. 3. 41

Head of Department

Senior Inspector... L. Har Narain Gupta 1. 4. 40 to 31.3. 41

7. The Co-operative department was first established in 1934 to ameliorate the economic and social condition of the people of the State especially those in the districts and villages. Up to the year 1938 only better living societies had been started in certain rural areas with the object of explaining to the

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the agriculturists' own money and the percentage to the working capital is as follows:-

		Percentage.
1. Share capital.	Rs 1,550/ 8/-	3.9
2. Profits.	2,590/ 8/-	6.45
3. Compulsory deposits	955/13/-	2.45
Total.	5,096/13/-	12.8

11. Care has been taken to see that loans taken by members from societies are mainly for productive purposes connected with cultivation etc. During the year under report a total of Rs.29,861 was lent to agriculturist members as follows:-

Purpose of Loan.	No. of loans.	Total advanced	Percentage.
Purchase of bullocks	500	15,972/-	55.7
„ „ buffaloes	129	5,017/-	17.3
„ „ cows.	72	1,710/-	6.0
„ „ goats	96	719/-	2.4
„ „ camels	8	376/-	1.2
„ „ heifers	10	212/-	6.7
Other purposes including for payment of Land Revenue	313	4,825/-	16.7
Total.	1128	28,861/-	100

To ensure that the money borrowed is applied for the actual purpose for which the loan has been contracted, officers of the department visit each society and see that the distinctive markings of the cattle is entered in the "Hulia" register, with other descriptive details. If, later, any case of mis-application of loans or mis-representation of facts is discovered the amount advanced is taken back at once and the defaulters' name is struck off from the register of members.

reduction and the two remaining Sub-Inspectors were kept extremely busy in organising new credit societies and looking after the old one, these societies could not be visited at all, and practically no work was done in this direction.

10. Rural Credit Societies advance loans to agriculturists for productive purposes. A combination of various factors such as rural backwardness, poor agricultural seasons, low prices for agricultural produce and the enactment of legislation against usurious money lenders, have resulted in the credit of the agriculturist being lowered, and have made it extremely difficult for him to obtain loans from sources other than the State. As a result there has been a great demand for the introduction of credit societies in many villages.

During the year 21 new credit societies were registered and the position in regard to the rural credit societies of the State at the close of the year was as follows:—

1. Number of Societies.	47
2., Number of Members.	896
3. Working Capital,	
(a) Share capital.	Rs 1,376/10/-
(b) Profits	2,431/ 9/3
(c) Compulsory deposits.	848/13/-
(d) Non-members' deposits.	18,215/-/-
(e) Loans from Societies.	7,729/12/-
(f) Loan from State.	7,412/-/-
Total	Rs 38133/12/3

The success of the movement can be gauged to a certain extent by a review of the percentage of the working capital which is owned by the subscribers. Items (a), (b) and (c) above may be said to represent

2	Number of Members	...	...	....	610
3	Working Capital:-				
	(a) Share capital	9,379	}		
	(b) Profits.....	2,647	}		
	(c) Compulsory deposits.....	16,781	}	Rs. 29,596	
	(d) Reserve Fund	614	}		
	(e) Share transfer Fund	175	}		
	(f) Members' Deposits.....	8,782	}		
	(g) Non-Members deposits...	7,440	}	Rs. 16,222	
	Total				45,817
4	Loans advanced				51,459
5	Amounts recovered				28,932
6	Recoveries in arrears				2,956
7	Number of members to whom advances made				366
8	Number of defaulters				29

An important and satisfactory feature of the urban movement is that the societies are independent of outside help as regards their finances. The working capital owned by the subscribers themselves at items 3 (a), (b) (c), (d), and (e) above amounts to Rs. 29,595/10/6 or about 65 per cent.

Recoveries on the whole were good except in a few societies. Of the 29 defaulters shown at item 8 above, as many as 15 were in one particular society. Steps are being taken to rectify this.

14. There are three Industrial Credit Societies in the State, the beginning of a group of societies formed to give assistance to artisans and persons other than the general run of officials, townspeople, and agriculturists. These are as follows.

(a) *Weavers' Societies*— There are two Weavers' Societies as in the previous year. The number of members and the amount of work-

12. Recovery of the instalments due in three rural co-operative circles namely Ramgarh, Rural Credit Society recoveries Alwar South and Alwar North, in spite of the partial failure of the monsoon, was highly satisfactory.

In the Ramgarh Circle the recoveries were cent per cent. In the Alwar South Circle with the following exceptions all members of all societies paid their dues. The exceptions were members of the Sahori society, who, owing to a serious failure of their kharif crops, paid only half the instalments due and six individual members belonging to three different societies who could not pay the whole amount of instalment but made partial payments.

In the Alwar North Circle all membes paid the instalments due except the members of the Karauli Society whose crops had also almost totally failed and who paid a quarter of the instalments due. In the cases of every single member including even those who were unable to pay their loan instalments, the amount of interest due on loans, the share instalments and the compulsory deposits were realised in full,

13. There were 12 Urban Credit Societies as against 11 in the previous year. All these societies are formed of employees of the State, and have proved a boon in particular to the clerks and the lower paid officers of the State. The members have been able to obtain loans on reasonable terms and the habit of thrift has been inculcated amongst a class who have so often to live from hand to mouth.

The following statement gives the present position of these societies:—

1	Number of Societies	12
---	---------------------	-----	-----	------	-----	----

3 Working Capital—

(a) Share capital	Rs. 174	} Total Rs. 1,197
(b) Profits... .. .	„ 159	
(c) Compulsory Deposits ..	„ 107	
(d) Non-members' deposits ..	„ 345	
(e) Loans from Societies... ..	„ 62	
(f) Loan from State.....	„ 350	

15. The following statement gives the total assets and liabilities of all the credit societies in the State for the last three years:—

Liabilities

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
(a) Share capital	3,869-14-0	6,640/12/0	10,929/5/0
(b) Profits	784/10/6	2,115/12/6	5,237/12/0
(c) Compulsory deposits	12,196/1/0	9,611/2/6	17,736/10/3
(d) Reserve Funds	234/7/0	350/9/6	613/12/3
(e) Share Transfer Fund	80/0/0	90/0/0	175/0/0
(f) Members' deposit	included in (g) above)	6,492/4/9	8,781/11/0
(g) Non-Members' deposits	5174/2/9	15,090/0/0/0	26,070/0/0
(h) Loans from Societies	72/0/0	3,758/3/9	7,791/12/6
(i) State Loans	2,112/0/0	4,777/0/0	7,812/0/0
Total	24,523/3/3	48,925/10/3	85,147/15/0

Assets.

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Loans to Members	22,891/12/0	42,617/2/6	73,911/13/9
Loan to Societies	559,0/0	3,963/10/0	7,324/1/9
Cash in hand	983,7/9	1,886/13/9	2,710/10/6
Post Office	20/0/6	458/0/0	456/6/0
Grain Stook	68/15/0	...	744/15/0
Total	24,523/3/3	48,925/10/3	85,147/15/0

ing capital of these societies were 32 and Rs. 483/6/6 respectively as against the corresponding figures for the previous year of 12 members with a working capital of Rs.311/14/6.

(b) *Shoe-makers' Societies*— There is one Shoe-makers' Society at Alwar. The working capital is Rs. 713-6-3 and the number of members is 17. The corresponding figures for the previous years were 595/1/3 and 15 respectively.

(e) *Ghee Societies*— In addition to these three registered industrial societies it was decided to explore the possibility of starting ghee societies and as a tentative measure preparatory steps were taken to organise ghee societies in five different places, but these have not as yet been registered as regular societies. The work was started on a small scale and money for a few buffaloes were given to persons who as well as being members of the ghee societies were also members of credit societies. Recoveries of the amounts advanced are realised in the shape of ghee itself. The idea is to proceed slowly and cautiously, and if the experiment proves popular, as it appears to be doing, regular societies will be organised and registered in the next year.

The following statement gives the present position of these Societies.—

1	Number of Societies.	3
2	Number of Members.	49

17. The department received the benefit during the year of the part time services of Mr. S. P. Bhargava, who is an expert economist and exercised administrative control over it in addition to his work as head of the Census Department.

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister ... Col Abdul Rehman ... 1. 4. 40. to. 31. 3. 41

Head of Department

Superintendent... Pt. Hira Lal Patel.....1. 4. 40. to 31. 3. 41

18. Before the year 1933 the State maintained a goshala. This was converted in that year into a modernised dairy under a properly qualified officer. In 1937 the State invited Sir Arthur Olver, Animal Husbandry Expert, to the Government of India, to give advice in regard to the improvement of the livestock in the State. He toured in the districts to see the cattle and examine local conditions and prepared a scheme in which he advocated particularly the improvement of indigenous breeds of cattle. In 1938 his successor Mr. F. Ware was invited to the State for a similar purpose and he suggested that in place of the existing dairy farm a cattle breeding farm should be established. In order to promote the development of indigenous breeds, such a farm was started at the close of the year 1938-39.

16. The statement below gives the expenditure incurred on the department during the last three years. It will be noticed that the expenditure has steadily fallen. This has been due to the fact that until the latter half of 1940 it was felt that the activities of the department should not include the organisation and control of credit societies in the districts. Later the policy changed and agricultural credit societies were instituted, and are proving very successful as will be seen from the preceeding paragraphs of this report. Considerable expansion of the supervising staff will now become necessary and the expenditure must in future go up again:—

Details

Partioulars	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Pay of Officers	3,722	1,320	1,320
Pay of establishment	43,33	4,113	2,384
Travelling Allowance	1,789	1,389	1,054
House Rent	329	...	29
Purchase of furniture	40	2	2
Purchase of books	97	56	20
Purchase of Gramophone Records	200	19	32
Slides	94	...	...
Conveyance charges	23	13	19
Contingenocies	192	188	66
Telephone charges	30	6	...
Uniforms	34	167	31
Miscellaneous	211	...	50
Prize to good operators	65	32	29
Chamar School	1,031	523	...
Leave pay contribution	433	...	...
Total	12,623	7,828	5,039

Mr. P. J. Kerr, Animal Husbandry Commissioner of the Government of India visited the farm on the 25th and 26th of April, 1939. He called attention to the desirability of weaning, hand rearing, handling calves, feeding for early maturity, prenatal handling, multiple milking and culling. He also suggested that the Superintendent should be sent for three months training on the research side of cattle breeding and this was later done, the Superintendent being sent for training from the 1st August 1939 to the 31st October 1939 at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Delhi.

21. Ten cattle fairs were successfully organized in the State at different places during the year.
 Cattle Fairs All these were attended by the Veterinary staff who rendered necessary veterinary aid. Since the establishment of the cattle breeding farm it has been laid down that the Superintendent of the farm will attend all such fairs and that the personnel of the committee for the selection of cattle for prizes will include the Superintendent and an officer of the Veterinary department.

22. As was the case last year the State again took an active part in the All India Cattle Show
 Cattle Show held in Delhi in February 1941, where 24 exhibits of both Rath and Mewat breeds were entered. The exhibits were collected four weeks before the commencement of the show and the expenses of their feed and upkeep in Alwar, the wages of the attendants and the railway fare to Delhi and back were borne by the State. The Show Committee provided feed for the cattle free of charge during their 10 days' stay in Delhi. The camp in which they were accommodated was provided free and free tickets were issued to the exhibitors and to the cattle attendants.

19. The two main breeds of cattle indigenous to Alwar are the Mewat and the Rath. The Breeds.

"Mewat" is big sized, strong and somewhat lanky, rather after the Haryana type of cattle, but is a fine draught animal. It is confined to the eastern and north eastern parts of the State in the Nizamats of Alwar, Lachhmangarh, Ramgarh, Tijara and Kishangarh. The "Rath" is not very big but is particularly compact, and well formed with clean well developed limbs, good bone and feet of good quality. It is suitable for medium draught. This breed is confined to the northern and north western portion of the State, in the Nizamats of Mandāwar, Behror and Bansur where grazing is more difficult to find. Neither breed are great milkers but the new cattle breeding farm hopes to increase the milk yield while preserving the good draught propensities of both.

20. At the end of the year under report the number of the two breeds in the farm was:-
Breeding farm.

<u>Mewati</u>			<u>Rath</u>		
Stud Bulls	...	3	Stud Bulls	...	1
Stud calves	...	15	Stud bull calves	...	10
Cows	..	29	Cows	..	25
Calves	...	17	Calves	...	13
Heifers	...	6	Heifers	...	5
<hr/>			<hr/>		
70			45		

The farm has spacious buildings and the rations given to the cattle have been standardised according to the scale obtained from the nutrition institute at Izzatnagar U. P.

to members of the public as follows:—

No.	Name	Date of Birth	Date of Issue	Village	Address
1	Gajbadan	10 3 37	23 4 40	Behrain	Bahirain Govt.
2	Tarzan	11 9 38	23 4 40	Buria	Thikana Burja.
3	Motaka	18 5 39	26 7 40	Umeri	Ory herd.
4	Malakhorika	20 11 37	20 8 40	Gundrajhora	Nihal Singh
5	Naranika	3 1 38	24 8 40	Ghasoli	Thawaria
6	Anandika	12 5 40	1 11 40		Mahajan
7	Nasibanka	3 10 39	21 1 41	Madhogarh	Mohan Gajar
8	Suganaka	5 12 39	4 2 41	Barod	L. Kirori Mal
9	Motaka	6 7 40	31 3 41	Thana	Thikana Thana

A comparative statement showing the figures of Live-stock in the State in 1935 and 1940 is given below:—

Name of Live stock	Census of 1935	Census of 1940	Difference	
			Increase	Decrease
Cattle	417448	352122	...	65326
Buffaloes	176111	176054	...	57
Sheep	65541	159518	93977	...
Goats	359660	338893	...	20767
Horses & Ponies	6884	5686	...	1198
Mules	65	30	...	35
Donkeys	13546	14099	553	...
Camels	5738	5857	119	...
Total	1044893	1052259	94659	87383

24. The expenditure of the department was as follows:—

Expenditure	1939—40	1940—41
Establishment	6,325	5,825
Supply and services	17,578	16,815
Contingencies etc.	1,447	991
Total	25,350	23,631

The following prizes were won at the All India Cattle Show at Delhi:—

<u>No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Prizes</u>
1	Mewati bull of Th. Kishan Singh Jagirdar Satana	2nd Rs. 50
2	Mewati pairs of bullocks' Allan & Kallan of Sultan Hussain Mandawar	1st Rs. 100
3	Mewati pairs of bullocks 'Lava & Kush' of Isab Dadar	3rd Consolation Prize
4	Mewati cow 'Bhuri' of Bhuri, widow of Ranjit, Alwar	1st Rs. 150 also Breed champion-ship and Alwar Challenge cup
5	Mewati Cow 'Albeli' of His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaja Dev	2nd Rs. 25
6	Mewati heifer 'Laila' of His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaja Dev	2nd Rs. 25
7	Mewati heifer 'Mina' of His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev	3rd Consolation Prize
8	Rath cow 'Nasiban' of K. Muzaffar Hussain Mandawar	2nd Rs. 25
9	Rath cow 'Budhi' of Hira Bhanot	3rd Rs. 15

In addition to these, 10 consolation prizes were also won by Alwar exhibitors.

23. Under rules issued during the year under report regarding the dedication and distribution of bulls, 9 more bulls were given away

Miscellaneous

26. Further improvements were effected during the year under report in the Civil Veterinary Hospital building in Alwar. The Thana-ghazi Hospital was re-conditioned under departmental arrangements to suit requirements. In Rajgarh better quarters were provided for the staff. Hospital buildings in other Nizamats are still inadequate, but steps are being taken to improve them as funds permit.

27. The total livestock of the State according to the census held in 1940 amounted to 10,52,259 of which 5,28,176 were bovines. Loss of life during the year under review was 14,398 as against 37,744 in the preceding year. Out of this 463 deaths were due to contagious diseases.

The detailed figures of the census 1940 and that of 1935 were as follows:—

Livestock census.

Kind of animal	1935	1940
Breeding bulls	710	660
Working Bulls & Bullocks	124149	122116
Scrub Bulls	38306	20456
Cows	135791	116094
Heifers	45743	47091
Male calves	37303	22944
Female calves	35446	22761
Total	4,17,748	3,52,122

IV. VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister...Col. Abdul Rehman.... 1. 4. 40. to 31. 3. 41

Head of Department

Chief Vety. Officer (Offg.) Dr. V. Srinivasan...1. 4. 40. to 9. 8. 40

„ „ „Dr. G. S. Rathore...10. 8. 40. to 31. 3. 41

25. Before the year 1933 there were only small dispensaries in two military units. The Civil Constitution Veterinary department was established in the middle of 1933 when veterinary hospitals were started at four places-Alwar, Rajgarh, Tijara and Mandawar. The work gradually expanded until at the beginning of the year 1938-39 there were 10 veterinary hospitals, one at each Nizamat head-quarters. Three more sub-dispensaries were opened during the year 1939-40 and the total number of hospitals and dispensaries is now thirteen. Each dispensary is under the charge of a qualified veterinary assistant. A number of these officers are retired hands from British India. The State selected four young candidates and sent them to the Punjab Veterinary College Lahore, as stipendary students. One had to give up his studies but the other three are still at the College. It is hoped to send more students to the Bombay, Bihar or Bengal Veterinary Colleges when vacancies become available.

(b) Slaughter houses in Rajgarh and Tijara were placed under the supervision of the local Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and these officers are now required to inspect animals before they are slaughtered.

(c) The staff of the department carried out tours in villages during the year performing inoculations and castration and doing propaganda work by explaining to the villagers the benefits available at the Veterinary Hospitals. This seems to have had good response as the number of cattle that come to the hospitals is definitely on the increase.

29. Rinderpest was reported in 37 villages. The
 Diseases out-breaks were attended to without
 delay and 6941 cases were inoculated.

Haemorrhagic — Septicaemia was reported from 9 villages. Foot and Mouth disease was reported in 45 villages. Sheep-pox was reported in two villages. Black-quarter was reported in one village. All the out-breaks were attended to and further spread was checked by antiseptic treatment.

30. In the Alwar Civil Veterinary Hospital the
 Laboratory. laboratory was provided with more equip-
 ment and the operation theatre was
 improved.

9'000 c. c. of goat virus was prepared in the laboratory and 12'000 c. c. goat tissue virus was obtained from the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore.

A ghee testing laboratory was constructed at the close of the year as one of the Veterinary hospital buildings and it is hoped that the regular testing of ghee etc. will start to function with the opening of the new year.

Kind of animal	1935	1940
(Buffalo)		
Breeding Bulls	866	328
Working Bulls & Bullocks	11709	14924
Scrub bulls	7984	8259
She Buffaloes	85276	78958
Buffalo Heifers	29497	37703
Male Calves	19622	15091
Female Calves	21157	20791
Total	1,76,111	1,76,034
(Others)		
Sheep	65441	159518
Goats	359660	338893
Horses & Ponies	6884	5686
Mules	65	30
Donkeys	13546	14099
Camels	5738	5857
Total	451334	524083
Grand Total	10,44,893	10,52,259

28. All Government animals at Headquarters were
 Work treated in the Civil Veterinary Hospital.

(a) It was felt that work in connection with the prevention of cruelty to animals could not be carried out by the Police alone without the assistance of the Veterinary department. Arrangements were, therefore, made for combined working of the Veterinary and Police staff to detect and chalan cases connected with cruelty.

31. The following statement shows the tours done, and the work carried out while on tour by Veterinary Officers during the year.

Tours

Hospital or Dispensary	Contagious cases treated	Non-contagious cases treated	Number of inoculations	Number of castrations	Number of out breaks attended	Number of days on tour	Number of villages visited
Alwar Hospital	540	225	1980	194	31	161	99
Rajgarh „	1403	576	358	13	20	70	46
Tijara „	...	...	...	3	1	1	1
Laohmangarh „	700	1573	1798	461	33	64	50
Bohror „	...	13	...	...	...	7	13
Thanaghazi „	1457	...	...	...	9	13	17
Ramgarh	859	120	1098	94	16	41	38
Bansur „	150	1403	246	96	7	44	25
Mandawar „	31	22	576	2	2	44	38
Kishengarh „	35	1	...	50	1	5	5
Malakhera Dispensary	25	171	168	...	7	15	11
Kathumar „	48	...	433	19	3	3	4
Govindgarh „	24	341	284	46	5	14	11
Total	5272	4445	6941	978	135	482	358

32. The Arab stallion purchased by the State and made available for use by the public covered 53 mares during the course of the year.

Horse breeding

Details regarding the outdoor patients and indoor patients in the various Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries as well as work carried out on tour will be seen from the following statement:—

Hospital or Dispensary	Cases treated—indoor and outdoor						Cases supplied with medicines
	Number of cases.			Details of cases			
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total	Castra- tions	Major Opera- tions	Minor Opera- tions	
Alwar Hospital.	1742	8548	10290	328	92	100	10544
Rajgarh ,,	58	2236	2294	557	33	46	2477
Tijara ,,	...	2483	2483	756	27	92	1414
Laohmangarh,,	...	1878	1878	573	17	24	9779
Behror ,,	2	2731	2733	939	33	81	700
Thanaghazi ,,	8	2464	2472	456	5	14	652
Ramgarh ,,	...	2169	2169	414	51	32	6163
Bansur ,,	83	4700	4783	1673	15	39	1909
Mandawar ,,	104	3723	3827	2183	87	92	1252
Kishangarh ,,	...	3252	3252	1120	20	70	2886
Malakhera Dis.	..	1447	1447	445	36	118	2334
Kathumar ,,	41	1517	1558	229	33	30	1427
Govindgarh ,,	...	2528	2528	115	14	59	2262
Cattle Breeding Farm ,,	265	...	265	...	...	1	...
Mangal Eunours	95	382	477	6	...	...	...
Grand Total	2398	40058	42456	9794	463	798	34799

CHAPTER XI

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

1. CENTRAL RECORDS

Minister-in-charge

Development Officer...K. Raghubir Singh B. A. 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department

Superintendent ...L. Shivraj Behari Lal 1-4-40 to 7-2-41

Superintendent ... B. Kishan Gopal 8-2-41 to 28-2-41

Superintendent K. Shambhu Singh M. A. 1-3-41 to 31-3-41

1. For securing greater safety and better preservation of records of the various courts and offices of the State, a separate department known as the Central Records was established in 1928. To this department are consigned the records of all the departments except those of His Highness' Government Offices and of the High Court.

The duty of the establishment consists in receiving, checking, issuing and restoring records, and preparing and issuing copies of judgements and orders passed by the various judicial courts of the State and by the heads of other State departments.

33. A comparative statement of the expenditure of the Veterinary department for the last five years is given below:—

Heads	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Establishment	8243	11,264	17,318	17,699	16,898
Allowances, Honoraria etc.	1823	2402	2377	1729	1884
Supply and Services	8628	5780	6517	5695	6812
Contingencies etc.	1728	2338	2554	1963	2020
Stipends and Scholarships etc.	...	773	1842	2433	2319
Other Items.	...	9299	...	1063	1390
Total	19,922	31,856	30,608	30,582	31,323

4. The work of the Registration of Joint Stock Companies was entrusted during the year Registration of joint Stock companies. to the Superintendent Central Records who is now the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies for Alwar State.

II PRESS

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister Major C. W. L. Harvey 1. 4. 40 to 31. 3. 41

Head of Department

Manager ... Mr. P. S. Rangan 1.4.40. to 31.3.41

5. The State maintains its own Press. It was started in 1905. It was moved from the Jail to the new Secretariat buildings, in 1940 and is worked by electricity.

During the year under report, the Press undertook the printing of Judicial and non-Judicial stamps which were formerly printed in London.

Important orders, notifications, court notices, statistics etc. are given publicity through the State Gazette which is printed at the Press and published weekly on every Monday. The total number of printed pages worked out at 731 during the year, of which 32 pages were printed as Gazettes extraordinary.

33 sets of rules and regulations of the State were printed and published during the year under report.

2. In this section copies are prepared and checked by record keepers. There are eight copyists and they prepared 5,998 copies during the year under report. The cost of the copying establishment amounted to Rs 1,632. The income on account of copying fees was Rs 4,837/2 recovered in stamps on documents on which court fee stamps had been affixed. 165 copies were issued gratis to the Jail department.

3. The weeding of records and destruction of useless papers was carried out in accordance with rules framed for the purpose by a committee and sanctioned by His Highness' Government in November, 1934. The weeding staff now consists of 1 supervisor, 6 weeders and 3 bastabardars.

The weeding work done by the department is explained in the following statement.

No.	Section	Work done
1	Revenue	(1) Record of all Nizamats completed and brought upto date.
2	Criminal	(1) 20,716 misals arranged according to villages (2) Goshwaras for 27,705 misals prepared (3) 86,854 files destroyed
3	Civil	(1) 67,327 misals arranged according to villages (2) Goshwaras for 8,693 misals prepared (3) 12,298 misals & 30,066 miscellaneous papers destroyed (4) Records of 9 Nizamats overhauled and re-arranged

8. The budget provision for the year under report, was
 Expenditure Rs 9,000 as against 12,000 in 1939-40 and
 the expenditure amounted to Rs 7,706 as
 against Rs. 10,800 in the year 1939-40.

IV. SECRETARIAT

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister... ..Major C. W. L. Harvey 13-5-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department

Controller	Captain Gopal Singh	13-5-40 to 4-11-40
,,	L. Madan Mohan Lal	5-11-40 to 31-3-41

9. In pursuance of the re-organisation scheme and in
 Strength order to maintain better and more unified
 control of cleanliness etc. throughout the
 Government Offices, the menial staff of the offices located
 in the Secretariat was centralised and placed under the
 control of one officer. The total strength consisted of:—

- (a) Farrashes 18
- (b) Water men 15
- (c) Bhisties 5
- (d) Sweepers 7
- (e) Chowkidars 9
- (f) Harkara 1

The estimated cost was Rs 6,600. The actual
 expenditure however came to Rs 4,434 only.

6. The following statement gives the details of receipts and expenditure under main heads for the last three years:-

Receipts				Expenditure			
Heads | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1940-41 |				Heads | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1940-41 |			
From				Supervision	2,074	2,400	2,400
Depts	26,006	22,573	23,628	Establishment	6,036	6,120	6,135
Cash	339	519	850	Allowances and Honoraria	7	26	99
				Supply & Services			
				1 Spare Parts	145	160	89
				2 Cost of paper	8,925	6,514	7,617
				3 Purchase of new machinery and Types	5,494	9,240	1,116
				4 Miscellaneous	2,869	1,644	2,517
				5 Cost of Electric Charges	590	300	130
Total	26,345	23,092	24,478		26,137	26,404	20,103
				Less Capital expenditure	6,736	8,540	1,400
				Net expenditure	19,401	17,864	18,703
				Working Profit— Rs.	6,944	5,228	5,775

III STATIONERY

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister ... Major C. W. L. Harvey 1. 4. 40. to 31. 3. 41

Head of Department

Superintendent Pt. Narain Behari 1. 4. 40 to 23. 11. 40

.. ... L. Madan Mohan Lal 24-11-40 to 31-3-41

7. The Stationery Department supplied stationery and type-writers to the departments of the State and controlled and scrutinised the Stationery requirements of the various offices.

Functions

VI. GUEST HOUSE

Minister-in-charge.

Chief Minister...Major C. W. L. Harvey 1 .4. 40 to 31 .3. 41

Head of Department

Superintendent.... Captain Ram Singh ... 1. 4. 40. to 31. 3. 41

13. The total number of persons, who were treated as guests of the State during the year was 160 of whom 33 were European Officers 24 were Indian Sardars, 11 were clerks and 92 were servants. The details of distinguished guests have been given in Chapter I.

14. The charge of the Rest House during the year remained with the Superintendent. 390 State Rest House visitors used the Rest House and a sum of Rs 788 was received and credited in the Imperial Bank on account of rent of rooms and electric charges.

15. The budget allotment sanctioned for the department during the year was Rs 10,000. The expenditure remained within the sanctioned estimate.

VII GARAGE

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister....Major C. W. L. Harvey 1.4. 40. to 31.3.41.

Head of Department

Superintendent... Babu S. Chatterjee ... 1.4.40. to 31.3.41.

16. The State Garage maintains the following vehicles
Equipment.

V. DAULAT KHANA

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister Major C. W. L. Harvey 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

Head of Department

Controller ... Thakur Mahadev Singh 1-4-40 to 31-3-41

10. The department is responsible for the maintenance of the furnishings, carpets, durries, camp furniture etc. of the various palaces and houses belonging to the State.

11. The number of bungalows and houses furnished by the State was 35. The furniture in the State Guest House was re-upholstered and re-arranged during the year.

12. The income of this department is small and is mostly derived from the sale of condemned articles and loan of furniture to State Officials and others on hire. The total amount realised during the year was Rs 832 against the budget provision of Rs 600.

The expenditure of the Department, amounting to Rs 30,576 was incurred under two separate major heads one for the State and the other for the Palaces. Rs 17,760 were allotted for the State and Rs 15,250 for the Palaces. Rs 16,835 and Rs 13,741 respectively were spent under these heads.

VIII THE STATE MUSEUM.

Minister-in-charge.

Home Minister...Thakur Sultan Singh 1-4-40 to 31-10-40

Chief Minister ..Major C. W. L. Harvey 1-11-40 to 31-3 -41

Head of Department

Superintendent (a) Joshi Ramesh Chandra 1-4-40 to 31-10-40

" (b) *Captain Gopal Singh* 1-11-40 to 31-3-41

18. The State Library, the Art gallery and the State
Foreword Armoury were finally reorganised in
November 1940 and the following departments were amalgamated and now form the State Museum.

(a) The Library.

(b) The Art Gallery.

(c) The Armoury.

(d) The Museum.

The Museum is very fortunate in having at its disposal three magnificent rooms on the top storey of the City Palace for the display of its various exhibits. One room, the Armoury, contains selected swords, guns and arms of all kinds; the second room, the very fine collection of paintings and manuscripts etc. forming what was previously known as the State Library and Art Gallery; and the third, various objects of interest connected with past rulers and with the State itself collected from places all over the State and including a few objects of archaeological interest

and equipment:—

14 Cars	6 Watering lorries
6 Passenger lorries	1 Dogs Van
4 Trucks	1 Fire Engine

The vehicles disposed of or purchased during the year are detailed below:—

<u>Disposed of</u>	<u>Purchased</u>
1 Car	4 Cars
1 Ford Truck (transferred to Palace Garage)	1 Commer two ton Chassis

1 Battery Charging Board and 1 Dynamo with Motor were purchased during the year.

In addition to the vehicles detailed above, the Palace Garage maintained 18 Cars, 2 Lorries and 1 Truck.

16 Drivers, 8 Cleaners, 1 Bhisti, 1 Mechanic 3 Fitters and 2 Coolies, attend to the State Cars and Trucks and 10 Drivers with 5 Cleaners and 1 Bhisti attend to Palace vehicles.

17. The expenditure of the Garage department for Budget the last three years has been as follows:—

No.	Items	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
1	Pay of officers	1,786	1,725	1,800
2	Pay of establishment	8,839	9,959	10,390
3	Allowances, honoraria etc.	668	814	566
4	Purchase of petrol and oil	4,183	12,132	8,233
5	Purchase of machinery, tubes, tyres, tools, paints etc.	15,739	12,940	9,219
6	Running & upkeep of ambulance car	992	...	...
7	Purchase of Chassis, cars and bodies	7,026	28,790	2,550
8	Contingencies	3,536	1,821	6,887
	Total	42,769	68,181	39,625

phist, Ali-UI-Katbi, also known as Mir Ali of Herat, and the date of its composition, *viz* 937 A. H. (about 1530 A. D.). It was transcribed in the reign of the Emperor Humayun (1526-1555) and bears his personal seal. It was sent by His Highness the late Maharaja Jey Singhji for display in the London Exhibition.

- (2) The illuminated manuscript copy of Sadi's Gulistan written by Agha Mirza of Delhi at the instance of and during the rule of Maharaja Viney Singhji. Each page is said to have taken about fifteen days to prepare, and the borders of each page, which were designed and painted by Natha Shah and Qazi Abdul Rahim of Delhi, required from two to four days to paint. The illustrations were painted by artists of Alwar. The whole work took twelve years to complete and is said to have cost about a lac of rupees.
- (3) A beautifully illuminated copy of the Quran in Arabic. This work was purchased by Maharaja Viney Singhji from a Mohammedan traveller at a cost of Rs. 3,000. The calligraphy is remarkably neat, and one of its most beautiful features is the regularity of the white border left round each of the letters of the text.
- (4) The " Haft Band Kashi ", written on both sides of 13 ivory sheets by Hafiz Nurullah, of Lucknow in the year 1835 under the orders of Nasiruddin Hyder, the King of Oudh.

19. The State Library was founded early in the 19th century by Maharaja Viney Singhji. A portion of it also came from Tijara on the death of Maharaj Balwant Singhji. It has a choice collection of old manuscripts mostly in Sanskrit, and a few works in Arabic and Persian of outstanding value.

The contents of the Library consist of:-

Sanskrit Books	4,810
Hindi „	704
Urdu „	616
Persian & Arabic Books	944
English Books	195

Of these about 100 manuscripts are of considerable importance and value.

Two books of reference have been prepared up to date from which information of the contents of the Library can be obtained. They are "Alwar and Its Art Treasures" compiled by Surgeon Major T. Holbein Hendley and published by W. Griggs Hanover Street, London in 1888, and a catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts prepared by Dr. Peter Peterson Sanskrit Professor, Elphinston College, Bombay, and printed in 1892.

20. The more important manuscripts of the State Library are mentioned below:-

Manuscripts

- (1) The place of honour among the manuscripts must be given to the "Waqayat Babari." It is one of the few copies of the work which are in existence, and was executed almost at the same time as the original composition of the book itself. In the last page of the book is inscribed the name of the calligra-

22. The Art Gallery consists almost entirely of works of Indian art, mostly of the Moghul period. The majority of the good pictures are water colours by Moghul painters with a certain number by artists of the Rajput school. The Gallery contains a number of fine miniatures painted on ivory and some very fine samples of illuminated caligraphy of the many valuable and rare paintings in the Art Gallery may be mentioned those representing:—

- (1) Amir Timur with the imprisoned Sultan Bayazid of Turkey (1402) and attended by Agha Isha Kabli and Agha Fida Kabli, painted by Alam, son of Mohammed Talib during the reign of Shah Alam Ghazi.
- (2) Jehangir playing Holi in his pleasure garden— an early 18th century work.
- (3) Jehangir with a golden orb in his hand; painted on the 11th anniversary of his reign (1616 A.D.) and with an impression of the Imperial seal on the back.
- (4) Shah Tahmasp of Persia by Farrukh Beg. This is a very fine portrait with beautiful subdued colouring and excellent line work showing slight influence of the school of Riza Abbasi—an early Mughal period work.
- (5) Jehangir shooting an arrow through a negro's head while standing on a terrestrial globe placed on the shoulders of a cow which stands on the back of a fish. At the bottom is painted the famous scales of justice with a goat and lion meekly sitting together. On either side are medallions depicting the Princes of the House of Timur— Early 17th century work.

(5) A thumb-nail worked copy of Sheikh Sadi's " Karima " executed by Ghulam Mustafa bin Mohammed of Sialkot in the Punjab. The book is finely bound in leather.

(6) The " Git Govind " written by Jaya Deva, a Bengali poet of the 12th century. The book contains 35 fine illustrations and was probably executed in the early years of the 19th century.

(7) A copy of the " Bhagwat Gita ", containing 24 paintings probably written in the early part or the middle of the 19th century.

(8) A long cloth-mounted roll in which the whole of the " Mahabharat " is written in very small characters. There are 61 paintings and insets and the work was written in the early years of the 19th century.

21. Alwar attained some celebrity in the past on account of its book binding. The art was introduced by one Abdul Rehman who learnt it from a Fakir in Lahore and then came to settle in Alwar. He died in about 1888, but a number of samples of his excellent work may be seen in the Library.

The binding has a speciality, the ornamentation whether in colour or gold, being somewhat after the Grolier style in which the colours are painted on the boards and are not inlaid. The art has unfortunately declined, but in its heyday it attracted the admiration of royal and distinguished personages, including Her Majesty Queen Victoria to whom a specimen of it in the form of covers to a volume containing the names of subscribers to the National Fund established by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, was presented.

Mention may be made of the following:—

1. Sword of Ali— An inscription on the blade indicates that Ali received it from the people of Egypt in the second year of the Hijri era.

2. Sword of Shah Abbas of Persia— A splendid sword of Persian manufacture with a beautiful hilt.

3. Shah Jehan's Sword— A fine specimen of the work of Gujerat.

4. Sword of Dara Shikoh, son of Shah Jehan— This was manufactured by Mohd. Saleh, an ancestor of the present sword makers of Alwar.

5. Sword of Nadir Shah Durrani of Persian manufacture of a high order.— The hilt is of walrus ivory.

6. Talwar Sosan-Pata-But,—manufactured in the time of His Highness Maharaj Bakhtawar Singhji.

7. Talwar Foladi.— A sword said to have been valued at Rs. 1,00,000/-. It was prepared by the sword makers of Alwar.

8. A sword made from four different species of steel (Folad and Sakela)

9. Talwar Sudet Sakela Dudhara.— A sword of Akbar the Great, with his picture engraved on it.

10. Halabbi Sakela.— A sword of the Emperor Jehangir, with his picture engraved on it.

11. Talwar Walayti Folad.— A sword of the Emperor Alamgir with his name engraved on the back in gold.

24. Into the Museum has been placed any object which might be of interest to the general public and which has come to light from time to time in various departments and places in th-

Museum.

(6) Portrait of Babar and young Humayun in fighting kit with Mirza Hoshiyar in attendance. A very fine example of the Indo-Persian style of painting.

(7) A procession of Akbar II in three pieces.

23. The State Armoury which may be said to have been in existence since the year in which the State was founded, contains numerous weapons of rare workmanship, and a large assortment of arms and equipment of all kinds. The Armoury consists of:—

1.	Swords	...	...	...	2,189
2.	Guns and Rifles	...	...	...	2,161
3.	Pistols	...	...	...	274
4.	Shields	...	...	...	404
5.	Daggers	...	..	...	677
6.	Battle-axes	..	...	...	38
7.	Spears	..	..	...	73

Alwar has long been famous for its swords, since about 150 years ago when two skilful brothers, Sheikh Ahmad and Gul Ahmad, descendents of a family of famous sword makers of Persia then in service at the Imperial Court at Delhi accepted the offer of Maharaj Bakhtawar Singh and came to reside in Alwar. They introduced the old Persian art of producing watered steel. The fine examples of inlaid, enamelled and damascened swords which can be seen in the collection bear testimony to their art, and the skill and fine workmanship which is still possessed by their descendents. Five of the more famous swords of Alwar have been sent at different times to exhibitions in London, the United States of America, and in India.

Major General F. Gwatkin Military Adviser-in-Chief.

Lieut. Col. K.C.S. Erskin Military Adviser.

Lt. Col. Sir A.F.B. Parsons.

Mr. U. C. Bhattacharya M. A. Curator Rajputana Museum.

IX. TOSHEKHANA

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister ... Th. Sultan Singh ... 1. 4. 40. to 31. 3. 41

Head of Department

Munsarim ... Rao Sri Narain ... 1. 4. 40 to 31. 3. 41

26. The State Toshekhana which may be said to date back to the year of the foundation of the State in 1775 A. D. contains many interesting and valuable pieces of jewellery, and other objects of artistic interest. The examples of enamelled jewellery and some of the pieces of jade are of outstanding merit. Amongst the State jewels worn by the Ruler on ceremonial occasions, are some very fine diamonds, emeralds and pearls.

27. In the Toshekhana are also kept the paraphernalia of the State used at the time of ceremonial processions etc, amongst which may be mentioned the "Mahi Maratib" or the Fish Emblem granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah

State. Although it contains articles of archaeological and antiquarian interest the majority of the articles displayed are ordinary and more of interest to the people of the State than worthy of notice by persons expecting to view usual museum exhibits. Amongst the objects of interest are a few of the personal belongings of each of the previous rulers of the State; a special mechanical silver banquetting table prepared in the time of Maharaj Vineysinghji; one or two articles of the State Regalia such as the original "Mahi Maratib" (The Fish Emblem) presented to the founder of the State by the Moghul Emperor Shah Alam; a banner presented by Queen Victoria to His Highness Maharaja Sir Mangalsinghji; samples of Indian jewellery, silver, pottery, etc., and a collection, for the more simple sight-seers, of some stuffed animals and birds.

In addition to the few inscriptions, samples of stone carvings etc. already collected in the Museum a start has been made to collect further articles of archaeological interest from certain places in the State where they are known to exist in an uncared condition. Assistance for the collection and selection of these is being obtained and it is hoped that a regular section for all these kinds of exhibits will soon be formed.

25. The Museum attracted a large number of visitors during the year, the total being close upon 3,650, one thousand more than in the previous year.

Amongst others the following distinguished persons visited the Museum:—

The Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana & Mrs. A.C. Lothian
Sir Courtenay & Lady Latimer

It was impressed upon revenue, police and other officials that the investigation of cases of military relief, which are usually passed on to them for report, should be dealt with as quickly as possible.

These measures have helped greatly to revive and maintain interest amongst ex-soldiers of the Indian Army, and the boards are proving to be a real strength to the administration and useful to those for whom they function.

14. Up to the end of December 1940 altogether 56 cases of relief had been investigated and recommended by the Board. A number of cases are still under consideration of the authorities. The following relief was actually granted:—

Name of Fund	Form of relief	No. of Cases	Recipients
Indian Army Benevolent Fund	Pension	17	13 Widows 4 Ex-Soldiers
Indian & Burma Military and Marine Relief Fund	Lump Sum grant	2	2 Ex-Soldiers

The awards of new scholarships from the Silver Wedding Fund were discontinued with effect from the 1st January 1940, and no applications for the grant of any scholarship from that fund were considered or recommended. The existence of the Rajputana Indian Soldiers' Board Fund and the advantages of the fund in providing for the education of deserving children in the early stages of their educational career were made widely known throughout the State by means of a State Gazette Notification, and through the civil authorities.

Alam in 1775 A. D. to the founder of the State, Rao Raja Pratap Singhji, and various other signs of distinction accorded from time to time to the various Rulers of the State.

28. The Departmental expenditure amounted to
 Expenditure Rs 6,585 against the budgetted provision
 of Rs 7,000 during the year under report.
 The income amounted to Rs. 370. A sum of Rs 2,726 was
 remitted and Rs 2,000 was received from the treaty
 States under head 'Shishtachars'.

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17. During the year under report special efforts were made to raise the standard of Scouting in the State. The organising Secretary toured some of the Nizamats and visited a number of troops. At the close of the year the total strength of Scouts, Cubs and Rovers stood at 1,499 as against 1,735 in the previous year. The number of Groups this year is 61 "Controlled" and 6 "Open" as against 82 Groups last year.

The strength has gone down a little this year as in some Schools no troops could be formed on account of the transfer of trained Scout Masters.

During the year 8 Scouters, 4 Patrol leaders, 2 Scouts and 2 Cubs Conferences were held; 4 Social service camps were organised, 2 First Class hikes were undertaken and 5 Camp fires conducted. Scouts continued to render good services at the various Fairs in the State, and assisted in extinguishing and dealing with fires which broke out in the Alwar City.

Handicraft activities were displayed at the Head Quarters Units. A beginning was also made with First Aid Training and a few Scouts in the City were trained for Red Cross work, but badges and certificates were not given as there is as yet no recognized Red Cross Centre at Alwar.

A State Scout Rally and Camp was held in Alwar early in December 1940 and was attended by 180 Cubs from 21 Packs, 398 Scouts from 26 Troops, 47 Rovers from 3 Crews and by 47 Scouters.

His Highness, the Chief Scout, very kindly gave away the certificates and shields at the prize distribution on 3-12-40, in which a large number of State Officers and Officials also attended.

15. The State's Soldiers' Boards gave considerable, assistance during the year to the Central War efforts. War Purposes Committee and its four Sub-committees established in Alwar. The members of all Boards were specially invited to do what they could to give help towards the State's War effort and their duties of looking after the welfare of the soldiers and their families, specially of those serving overseas, were carefully explained to them. The Board took considerable interest in the matter and were of particular assistance in recruitment and in collecting money for the State War Fund.

III. BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

<i>President.....</i>	<i>Col. Abdul Rehman</i>	<i>1-4-40 to 31-3-41</i>
	<i>(Army Minister)</i>	
<i>Commissioner.....</i>	<i>L. Shankar Prasad</i>	<i>1-4-40 to 31-3-41</i>
	<i>(Principal R. R. College)</i>	

16. Less than six years ago there were only two troops in the State schools; these carried on only intermittent work. In 1935, a new troop was organised in the College and on a suggestion from the General Headquarters for India, His Highness' Government formed a local Boy Scouts council consisting of a President, the State Scout Commissioner, the Assistant State Scout Commissioner and an Honorary Secretary. This State organization was eventually affiliated to the Boy Scouts Association in India in March 1936.

interests of the business community and of giving stimulus to local trade and industry.

The number of members of the Chamber which was 50, on 1-4-10 had increased to 150 by the close of the year under review.

During the year the Chamber took special interest in checking "underweight" cheating of the public by salesmen at the grain market. With the assistance of the State, the Chamber has an accurate "Dharma Kanta" erected at the Grain Market at Cadel Ganj to which any purchaser may bring his goods to have their weight accurately checked. If short weight is discovered a suitable penalty is exacted by the Chamber from the shopkeeper at fault. Regular records of weighments, penalties etc. are maintained at the Market for all to see, and there is general appreciation of the work being done.

The Chamber has also endeavoured to check the sale of adulterated ghee. The problem is of some magnitude and the active assistance of the State is necessary, and is being given. The Chamber have, however, set up their own special ghee testing Committee with the object of seizing adulterated Ghee and seeing that it is disposed of strictly outside the boundaries of the State, at the expense of the person in whose possession it is found, from whom a suitable penalty is also extracted. A Ghee testing laboratory has been constructed by the State and a qualified chemist is undergoing a special course in Ghee testing. After his return the laboratory will be properly established and the Chamber and its Ghee testing committee should receive much valuable assistance in the good work they have set themselves to do.

The Cubs and Scouts of the Yashwant Middle School and the Rovers of the Rajput Boarding House, Alwar, did very well in this Rally.

Two Rover Scouts have joined the State Army. The services of Rover Scouts and Boy Scouts above 16 years of age were made use of in collecting funds, and distributing bulletins about the War. Certain selected Scouts also did good work in collecting waste material for sale in connection with the raising of funds for the State War Fund.

His Highness, the Chief Scout, was elected an Associate for the General Council of India at the General Headquarters in India, New Delhi.

18. During the year under report His 'Highness' Government were pleased to increase the annual grant from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 2,000/-. The State grant is utilised to meet expenditure on salaries and allowances, training camps, library, rallies, subsidies, and supplies to Scout Troops etc.

IV. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. (BEOPAR MANDAL)

<i>President.</i>	<i>.. L. Prabhu Dayal Modi</i>	1-4-40- to 14-7-40.
<i>„</i>	<i>L. Suganchand Palawat</i>	15-7-40 to 31-3-41.
<i>Secretary.</i>	<i>L. Siya Ram</i>	1-4-40 to 13-1-41.
<i>„</i>	<i>L. Narayan Das</i>	14-1-41 to 31-3-41.

19. A Chamber of Commerce was started in the Alwar City in the year 1939 with the declared objects of looking after the

War Purposes Committee with the following personnel:—

Patron..... His Highness the Maharaja.

President..... The Chief Minister

Members... ..(i) Other members of Council.

(ii) 12 Senior State officials.

(iii) Representatives from the Municipal Board.

(iv) Representatives from the Bar Association

(v) Representatives from the Beopar Mandal.

(vi) Representatives from the Jagirdars and Muafidars.

(vii) Six members of the public.

(viii) Representatives from the State's Soldiers' Board.

2. For the quick and effective despatch of work
Sub-Committees the following sub-committees were
created:—

1. Internal Security Sub-committee

Activities:- (a) Recruiting.

(b) District Soldiers' Boards.

(c) Civic Guards (Rovers & Senior College students)

(d) Air raid precautions.

CHAPTER XIII

THE STATE'S WAR EFFORT.

Immediately on the outbreak of War His Highness the Maharaja sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy placing unreservedly at the command of His Majesty the King Emperor the resources of the State, his own personal services and the services of the State's forces.

During the first few months the State's effort was concentrated more on preparing the Alwar Jey Paltan for service than on anything else, and it was not until June 1940 that steps were taken to create a proper organisation to control and encourage the various efforts which were being made on many sides to assist in the State's War Effort.

I Central War Purposes Committee

1. At the end of June 1940 a preliminary conference was convened consisting of the members of Council and 12 of the senior officials of the State and it was decided to establish a Central

(d) Increasing membership of the Knitting Club and the output of knitted garments for the Services.

3. The Central War Purposes Committee met six
 Meetings times during the year under report and
 each of the sub-committees met from
 time to time.

II. The Military Effort

The most important part of the State's military effort in connection with the War has been the preparing of the Alwar Jey Paltan for service with the Indian Army.

The unit had received consistently good reports from the Military Advisory Staff, and the State was proud to learn within a very few weeks after the outbreak of war that it was likely to be required for work with the regular Indian Army. Eventually the Battalion left Alwar for Jhansi to train with regular formations of the Indian Army in January 1940 and returned to Alwar in April 1940. It then left for Bolarum (Deccan) for further training in July 1940, moved on to Chaman in Baluchistan in February 1941 and finally proceeded overseas just after the close of the year under review (May 1941).

To keep the Jey Paltan up to full fighting strength has meant very large expansion of officers, non-commissioned officers, men and followers.

The actual strength of the Alwar State's forces, combatant and non-combatant, at the close of the years

2. War Effort Sub-committee

- Activities:-*
- (a) Fetes.
 - (b) Benefit performances.
 - (c) Red Cross activities.
 - (d) St. John's Ambulance.

3. War Economic Sub-committee.

- Activities:-*
- (a) Cash Contributions.
 - (b) War Savings.
 - (c) Control of prices.
 - (d) Prevention of financial panic.

4. War Publicity Sub-committee.

- Activities:-*
- (a) Dissemination of correct information
 - (b) Issue of news sheets, Fauji Akhbar and other pamphlets.
 - (c) Control of Wireless sets and news.
 - (d) Public lectures.

5. Ladies War Work Sub-committee.

- Activities:-*
- (a) Collection of articles for Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund.
 - (b) Arranging for lectures by loud speakers on purdah days in the Purjan Vihar.
 - (c) Collection of subscriptions etc. from the women of Alwar,

It will be noticed that, owing to the War and as a result of placing at the disposal of Government a full Infantry battalion while at the same time keeping sufficient forces in the State to maintain internal security and relieve the Government of India of any responsibility on this account, the State has increased the strength of its forces including non-combatants from 1445 to 1706. This has of course placed a heavy financial burden on the State and it is estimated that during the coming year the extra money required to meet these commitments will exceed six lakhs.

5. In addition to supplying personnel for their own Forces the State, during the year under
Man-Power for Indian Army units report, undertook to raise men for one section of a General Purposes Transport Company which the Government of India intended to raise in Rajputana. Not only were the men, totalling about 150, raised for this section, but also, at the request of the Government of India, the State gave their Cavalry Lines for the location of the Unit during its preliminary training.

The Government of India also asked for a certain number of trained signallers and the State was able to supply them with 16 fully trained signallers.

6. The supply of men for these various demands both
Supply of Recruits in and outside the State has meant considerable effort in the procuring of the necessary recruits. The State finds recruits for its own forces, the Indian Army, and the Hyderabad State, and had

1939-40 and 1940-41 was as follows:-
31-3-1940

Units	Strength										Annual Expendi- ture
	S. Os	Cadets	I. Os.	Havildars	L/Havs	Naiks	P.L./Nks	Sepoys Combatants	Non Combatants	Total	
Jey Paltan	12	...	22	41	3	39	23	632	93	865	
Mangal Lancers	1	...	3	10	...	8	...	64	72	158	
Pratap Paltan	5	...	7	20	...	14	7	233	45	331	
Garrison Force	..	...	1	1	...	1	.	11	14	28	
Transport	...	...	...	1	.	2	...	16	7	26	
M. Station Hospital	1	...	2	2	..	2	...	4	21	32	
M. Veterinary Hospital	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	5	
Total	19	...	36	75	3	67	30	961	254	1445	448351

31-3-1941

Jey Paltan	12	...	22	36	4	41	36	510	76	737	
Training Company	3	10	10	17	...	20	14	236	45	355	
Mangal Lancers	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	39	38	84	
Pratap Paltan	9	...	11	25	4	20	17	276	25	387	
Garrison Force	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	51	...	60	
Transport	..	...	1	1	...	2	...	16	7	26	
Fort Guard	..	...	1	1	...	1	...	11	14	28	
M. Station Hospital	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	3	20	28	
Total	25	10	48	87	8	92	69	1142	225	1706	451825

8. The following concessions have been granted by the State from time to time to soldiers on active service and to those who join military service from civil appointments in the State:-

i Suits to which an individual soldier is a party will be postponed until he returns to the State.

ii Such suits as are mentioned in (1) above will not become time barred and extension of time limits will be granted in such cases.

iii So long as the present war continues, succession fees chargeable on succession certificates under Article 7 Schedule 1 to the Alwar Stamp Act 1923, shall not be levied:-

(a) in the case of persons who are killed or die from wounds inflicted or from accidents occurring or disease contracted while on active service or on service which is of a warlike nature or involves the same risk as active service,

(b) in the case of any person being a Government servant, civil or military, who dies from wounds inflicted in actual performance of his official duties or in consequence of those duties.

iv Sons and daughters of soldiers on active service receiving education in State educational institutions will be exempted from payment of tuition fees.

v Free legal aid by certain members of the Bar Association will be given in law suits and cases of soldiers on active service.

vi Petitions and appeals will be written free by certain appeal writers.

produced over 1172 recruits up to the end of the year as shown in the following statement:—

(1) Combatants.	Alwar	Indian Army	Hyderabad.	Total.
Rajputs.	84	140	—	224
Jats.	12	109	—	121
Ahirs.	52	34	—	86
Gujars.	52	25	—	77
Others.	46	...	—	46
Musalmans.	59	189	33	281
Meos.	10	85	156	251
(2) Non-Combatants.	44	42	—	86
Total	359	624	189	1172

7. As is inevitable there has been a certain number of desertions of recruits from the various Units all over India to which men from Alwar were supplied. A special register of deserters is maintained in the Police Department and every effort is made to apprehend deserters as soon as possible. Of 59 entered in the Register, 10 rejoined their Units, 15 were apprehended and 34 remained at large at the close of the year, as will be seen from the statement below:—

Police Station.	Entered in Register	Arrested	Rejoined	Balance
1. Sadar	3	1	2	—
2. Alwar City	2	—	—	2
3. Govindgarh	1	1	—	—
4. Kishangarh	18	1	2	15
5. Rajgarh	3	1	—	2
6. Mandawar	7	—	1	6
7. Behror	8	5	—	3
8. Bansur	2	1	—	1
9. Tijara	7	—	2	5
10. Lachhmangarh	3	1	2	—
11. Tapukra	1	1	—	—
12. Kathumar	3	2	1	—
13. Thanaghazi	1	1	—	—
	59	15	10	34

pective Commanding Officers, mainly in connection with land and other disputes in the villages, and such applications are duly attended to by the Soldiers' Board and its sub-committees.

III. The Financial Effort

10. At the first full meeting of the Central War Purposes Committee held on the 12th July 1940 it was decided that a War Fund should be opened forthwith to be named "The Alwar State War Fund." By the end of the eight remaining months of the year 1940-41, donations to the War Fund had amounted to nearly 4½ lakhs of rupees.

11. The main sources from which these donations accumulated were as follows:—

Sources of donations

- (i) Donations from the public collected through the medium of local committees consisting of Government officers working in collaboration with prominent businessmen of each locality.
- (ii) Donations from the salaries of State servants in receipt of salaries of over Rs. 15/- p. m. at the rate of one day's pay every other month.
- (iii) Donations from the pensions of pensioners, both Civil and Military, in receipts of pensions of more than Rs. 20/- p. m. at the rate of half a day's pension every other month.

vii The lien of State civil servants joining military service will be maintained in their civil appointments in State service and all military service rendered by them will count for seniority, future increments, pension etc.

viii State servants will be permitted to remain in military service after the war if they are made permanent therein. In case of their return to the State within a reasonable period after the war, they will be allowed to take up their civil appointments with the various concessions mentioned in this memorandum.

ix The period spent by any State civil servant on active service with any military forces will be excluded (a) for computing his age for recruitment for any State service after the war and (b) for calculating his age for the purposes of retirement.

9. In order that the family interests of serving soldiers and their dependants may be better looked after, the Soldiers' Board in the State has been reorganised and expanded. There is a Central Committee of the Board in Alwar and a Sub-Committee in each of the 10 Nizamats of the State. The Sub-committees maintain registers of all soldiers serving overseas showing their regimental number, rank, name, name of unit, place of serving (if known), list of dependants with ages and their pecuniary condition. The members of the committees periodically tour in their areas to find out if any of these dependants have any troubles or grievances, and if such are found legitimate they are referred to the Civil authorities to be redressed. There is a large flow of applications coming into the State from serving soldiers in India and overseas through their res-

- (iv) Contributions from Jagirdars and Muafidars at the rate of one day's income every other month.
- (v) Collections of small amounts per capita from voters on the Municipal Roll in the Alwar city.
- (vi) Collections of 2 pice per rupee on land revenue from Zamindars, and a quarter of the Mujrai of Lambardars, on the Kharif harvest of 1940 only.
- (vii) Collections from P. W. D. contractors, graziers, forest contractors etc.
- (viii) Collections in boxes placed in offices, courts and other central places frequented by the public.
- (ix) Auction proceeds of condemned articles belonging to the State.
- (x) Collection of waste material such as old iron, tins, wooden boxes, newspapers etc. and selling them by auction.
- (xi) Collections by arranging dramas, whist drives, hockey and wrestling matches etc.
- (xii) Benefit performances at the Alwar City cinema and collections at fetes and carnivals.

12. A satisfactory feature of these collections has been that the amount in the War Fund has not swollen due to large individual subscriptions, but represents donations from nearly 30,000 persons in the State. The statement below shows the number of donors of various categories ranging from those who gave individual donations of Rs. 1,000 or more down to those who gave less than Rs. 50/-

Number of
Contributors.

Number of Donors who have Contributed.

Serial No.	Nizamats etc.	Over Rs. 1,000/-	Over Rs. 500/-	Over Rs. 250/-	Over Rs. 100/-	Over Rs. 50/-	Below Rs. 50/-	Total
1	Alwar City	1	7	11	33	17	1,825	1,894
2	Alwar	...	1	2	39	60	2,180	2,282
3	Kajgarh	...	6	11	61	97	1,225	1,400
4	Tijara	...	8	15	37	15	566	641
5	Laohmangarh	...	3	13	24	58	1,981	2,079
6	Ramgarh	...	2	30	39	60	2,548	2,679
7	Kishangarh	...	6	14	22	32	1,841	1,915
8	Behrot	2	9	31	46	92	1,347	1,527
9	Bansur	...	2	9	28	79	1,282	1,400
10	Mandawar	1	7	18	55	55	4,442	4,578
11	Thanaagharzi	...	2	12	52	65	563	694
12	Jagir	...	3	3	21	24	3,724	3,775
13	Munfi	2	...	3	7	14	916	942
14	Government Servants	...	1	1	10	27	2,042	2,081
15	Government Pensioners	...	...	...	...	...	203	203
16	Forest graziers	...	...	...	...	...	645	645
	TOTAL	6	57	173	474	695	27,320	28,735
							GRAND TOTAL	28,735

- (iv) Contributions from Jagirdars and Muafidars at the rate of one day's income every other month.
- (v) Collections of small amounts per capita from voters on the Municipal Roll in the Alwar city.
- (vi) Collections of 2 pice per rupee on land revenue from Zamindars, and a quarter of the Mujrai of Lambardars, on the Kharif harvest of 1940 only.
- (vii) Collections from P. W. D. contractors, graziers, forest contractors etc.
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Number of
Contributors.

14. The following statement shows the actual receipts War Fund Receipts. of the State's War Fund as they stood on the 31st March 1941.

Serial No.	Name	Amount			
		Rs	a. p.	Rs	a. p.
1	Contributions from State Funds.	28,000	0 0	28,000	0 0
2	Bi-monthly donations from:-				
	(a) Members of the Ruling Family	1,197	11 0		
	(b) State Employees.	12,934	5 2	14,602	2 2
	(c) State Pensioners	470	2 0		
3	Collections from the Alwar City	20,536	0 0	20,536	0 0
4	Collections from Nizamats:-				
	(a) Nizamat Alwar	30,580	0 0		
	(b) „ Tijara	34,488	3 9		
	(c) „ Kishangarh	29,849	9 0		
	(d) „ Mandawar	33,783	6 9		
	(e) „ Behrot	43,215	13 3		
	(f) „ Rajgarh	34,573	6 9	3,35,265	10 6
	(g) „ Laohhmangarh	36,848	11 9		
	(h) „ Ramgarh	26,100	12 3		
	(i) „ Bansur	31,185	0 3		
	(j) „ Thanaghazi	34,640	10 9		
5	Collections from Jagirdars and Muafidars				
	(a) Through the Jagir Department	16,945	4 5		
	(b) Through the Purnya Department	8,004	9 0	24,949	13 5
6	Collections from Forest Contractors	1,797	0 0	1,797	0 0
7	Collection boxes (About 300 in number)	3,813	13 8	3,813	13 8
8	Miscellaneous	13,094	0 6	13,094	0 6
		4,42,058	8 3	4,42,058	8 3

13. Two special public Durbars were held by His Highness the Maharaja, one in October and one in November, to give honour to those who had made liberal contributions to the State's War Fund. The honours conferred were as follows:-

- (i) Seat in the Raj Sabha and the privilege to receive an elephant and lawazma when required in accordance with the State Rules (for life-time) and a "Sanad—granted" to four persons who had contributed Rs1000/-or over.
- (ii) Seat in the Raj Sabha (for life-time) and a Sanad—granted to 56 persons who contributed Rs. 500/-or over up to Rs 1000/-.
- (iii) Privilege of being invited to ordinary State functions, being given a seat when visiting the State offices (for life time) and a Sanad-granted to 16 persons who contributed Rs 400/-and over up to Rs 500/-.
- (iv) Sanads—granted to 112 persons who contributed Rs 250/. or over up to Rs 400/-

Of the above honours, one for a donor of over Rs 1000/-, nineteen for donors of over Rs. 500/-, eight for donors of over Rs 400/- and forty-six for donors of over Rs 250/- have still to be presented at another Durbar which His Highness intends to hold early in the next year.

assisting those who become blinded during the War.

- (c.) Up to Rs 1,20,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Military Head of the State Budget to help meet the heavy extra expenditure incurred under that head owing to War conditions.

It will be noticed that these sums total Rs 3,10,000, an excess over the amount now in the War Fund, of Rs 29,000 ($1,89,000 + 1000 + 1,20,000 = 3,10,000 - 2,81,000 = 29,000$), but His Highness' Government are confident that this sum, and more, will be raised in the State during the coming year.

17. As is well known the State's financial position is not strong. It labours at present, and will do so for a number of years, under a heavy burden of debt. It has not been easy, therefore, to find money to invest in War Bonds. By a special arrangement with the Imperial Bank, however, the State was enabled to purchase 10 lakhs worth of 3% War Bonds before the close of the year. (See Chapter V, para 9) Efforts have also been made to persuade people to purchase War Bonds, in the following ways:—

Purchase of
War Bonds

- (a) All members of the Central War Purposes Committee promised that they themselves would purchase at least Rs 200/- worth of War Bonds or that they would persuade a friend to do so.

- (b) State servants, pensioners and others donating one day's pay or $\frac{1}{2}$ a day's pension etc., every other month to the War Fund

15. The following amounts were disbursed from the Alwar State War Fund before the close of the year under review:—

War Fund
Disbursements.

- (i) Rs 15,000 sent to H. E. the Viceroy for the relief of sufferers from air raids in London.
- (ii) Rs 1,40,000 sent to H. E. the Viceroy for the purchase of two fighter aircraft to be known as Alwar I and Alwar II.
- (iii) Rs 5,700 for the purchase of a Motor publicity Van for propaganda and information work in the State.
- (iv) Rs 358 (approx.) for salaries to the War Fund Staff and contingencies.

The total disbursements amounted to Rs 1,61,058 and thus there remained in the Fund the sum of about Rs 2,81,000 (4,42,058—1,61,058=2,81,000).

16. It is hoped that the balance of Rs 2,81,000 in the State's War Fund on the 31st March 1941 will swell during the coming year as regular donations from State servants, Jagirdars, pensioners and others come in. Certain commitments have already been made and the allocation of the following amounts has been promised from the Fund by the Central War Purposes Committee:—

War Fund
Commitments

- (a) Rs 1,89,000/- promised to H. E. the Viceroy for the purchase of motor vehicles required for the Alwar Section of the G. P. T. Company (Indian Army) which will be raised in Alwar in April or May 1941.
- (b) Rs 1000/- promised as a donation to " St. Dunstons ", the organisation in England

generous donations, from which knitting needles and wool were purchased, and the members of the association started knitting garments for the fighting men on active service.

19. The number of garments knitted by the members was as follows:—

Knitted garments
for troops etc.

Pullovers	33	Scarves	75
Socks	34 pairs	Balaclava caps	58
Gloves	13 „	Shirt	1
		Blanket	1

These garments etc. have been sent from time to time to the President of the Central Women's War Aid Association, New Delhi, and the making of further garments is proceeding.

20. In June 1940 His Highness the Maharaja received a letter from Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow appealing for support for her "Silver Trinket Fund." The Women's War Aid Association of Alwar sent two consignments of silver trinkets during the year to this Fund. The first consisted of 341 tolas of silver toys, trinkets etc, 26 silver flower vases, cups, bowls and Rupees 53 in silver. The second consisted of 234 tolas of silver.

21. In addition to the Silver Trinkets and knitted garments given by the Ladies of Alwar, other gifts in kind have been forwarded from Alwar to various destinations from time to time. 38 Pistols and revolvers, 1 telescope, 7 pairs of binoculars, and a night sight were given for military use; a large assortment of articles were presented to Mrs. Lothian, the wife of the Resident for Rajputana,

were asked to place one day's pay or $\frac{1}{2}$ a day's pension etc. aside every other month, for the purchase, after a suitable sum had been collected in each case, of War Bonds.

- (c) Deposits which in accordance with the rules, P. W. D. Contractors, Forest Contractors, Liquor and Opium Contractors etc. had to place with the State as security, are accepted only in the form of War Bonds.

In view of the generous response from so many persons all over the State to the appeal for donations to the War Fund, no special steps other than those referred to above were taken to encourage investments in War Bonds. In the next year, however, it is intended to launch a rather more intensive campaign for this kind of assistance to the general war effort.

IV. Other Efforts

18. Very shortly after the War broke out, and some considerable time before the creation of the State's Central War Purposes Committee, a number of ladies met in Alwar on November 29th 1939, to consider ways and means by which the ladies of Alwar could help in the War Effort. They formed themselves into the "Women's War Aid Association" with the wife of the Chief Minister as Chairman and a few ladies as members of the working committee. The Working Committee then invited other ladies of Alwar to become members of the Association charging a monthly subscription of -/8/- each. Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Alwar, the Senior and Junior Dowager Maharanis and others were approached and gave

Alwar Ladies
War Efforts.

In addition to these the State obtains copies of news sheets issued by certain other States, subscribes for two English copies and one Hindi copy of the "Indian News Letter", (published in Calcutta) and receives a large number of copies in English, Hindi and Urdu of the "*Fauji Akhbar*".

24. The "*Yudh Samachar*." is sent to all State Departments directly from the Publicity Distribution of War Literature Office, and to local newspaper agents who distribute them to their customers with their daily papers. Arrangements are also made through the Municipal Board to place copies regularly on all the State Gazette notice boards in the City. The paper is primarily intended, however, for the rural areas and special arrangements have been made through the Police to send out copies to all village schools, where the school masters read and explain its contents to the villagers. Assistance in distribution and reading out the news is also taken from the Co-operative Department.

As regards the literature received from the Resident in cases in which sufficient vernacular copies are received these are distributed to Departments, Public, College and School Libraries and in the towns and larger villages in the Districts; in other cases, they are circulated to senior officials in the State and then placed in the Library at the Central Publicity Office for any one to read who may wish to do so. Extracts from articles of particular interest are often reproduced in the "*Yudh Samachar*".

25. Towards the close of the year 1940 it was realised that for adequate publicity Publicity Van purposes it was necessary to maintain closer contact with the Districts, and it was accordingly decided to purchase and equip a motor publicity van which could tour the rural districts and acquaint the

for sale at a fete organised by her at Mt. Abu; and a promise was given that the Old Alwar House at Mt. Abu will be made available for use by the Government of India should they require it.

22. Two of the more important functions of the War Publicity Sub-Committee formed under the chairmanship of the Revenue Minister in July 1940 were to disseminate correct information about the War and to check false and alarmist propaganda. One of the first steps taken was to publish a Weekly War News Sheet. Two gentlemen generously gave their free services as joint honorary editors, and the first issue of the news sheet, which was named the "Yudh Samachar", appeared on the 21st July 1940. Upto the 31st March 1941, 33 issues had been published including special numbers at the time of the "Dasehra", the "Id" and at the commencement of the New Year. Towards the close of the year a State Publicity Officer was appointed and the work of editing the "Yudh Samachar" was then placed in his hands.

23. A large amount of propaganda literature was received for dissemination in the State from the Resident at Jaipur during the period under review. These included:-

- (a) "Indian Information" (in English, Hindi & Urdu).
- (b) Weekly News Reports (English)
- (c) "Talking Points" (English)
- (d) "Misleading Statements" (English)
- (e) The War in Pictures (English)
- (f) Cultural Articles (English)
- (g) Turkish Press articles (English)
- (h) "B. B. C. Talks" (in English, some in Hindi and Urdu).

the year may do so on application to the Publicity Officer at his office.

A short war effort diary giving brief details of the State's war effort from day to day is also maintained in the Government Offices and in the Publicity office.

villagers and people of the country and towns with up-to-date news of the progress of the War and of India's share in the Empire War Effort etc. A Chevrolet Utility van was accordingly purchased from the State War Fund at a cost of about Rs. 5,700/— and specially equipped with a loudspeaker, a gramophone and notice boards, illuminated and otherwise, to which War literature, copies of the "*Yudh Samachar*" and other pamphlets, charts, etc. could be affixed at the time of the van's halts on its tours through the towns and villages. The van itself was "opened" by the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana on the 23rd November 1940 at an exhibition hockey match which was played in Alwar in aid of the State's War Fund.

Two important Jagirdars in the State generously offered to proceed with the van on its tours and generally to organise the publicity measures taken in connection therewith, such as the preparation of radio and gramophone programmes, lectures etc. One toured the northern division of the State and the other the southern and much useful work was done and experience gained as the result of their efforts.

By the 31st of March 1941 the Publicity van had visited about 100 towns and villages in the State and had travelled over 2500 miles.

26. War Libraries have been started at Alwar, Rajgarh and Tijara at which War literature of all kinds is available for the reading public.

The State Publicity Officer has also arranged to keep a careful record of all publicity and propaganda literature received in the State from time to time. Any person who is interested in looking up or reading any particular matter connected with war publicity and propaganda which has been received in the State during

APPENDICES

Appendix I

State Departments and their Heads

Chief Minister—Major C. W. L. Harvey O. B. E., M. C.

(Services lent by the Political Department)

Pay Rs 2,375/- + £37-10-0 Overseas Allowance

Departments	Officers	Pay	Allowances etc.
1. Government Offices	L. Madan Mohan Lal B. A.	140	25 Acting
2. Accounts Office	R. R. Pt. Narain Bihari Mahodaya M A. (Pensioner)	220	100 „
3. P. W. D.	Major A. G. Wheeler	960	50 C. A.
4. Labour Corps	M. Khurshed Alam	95	15 C. A.
5. Bijlee	M. Musawar Ali	130	30 C. A.
6. Police	Khan Bahadur Ruhullah Khan (Govt. Pensioner)	400	50 C. A.
7. Zenana Hospital	Dr. E. M. King M. D. B.S (Lond) D. T. M. & H. (Lond) (Services lent by W.M.S.)	450	100 O. A. 40 C. A. 55 P. F.
8. Female Education	Miss P.K. Jhandasingh (Services lent by Punjab Govt.)	312/8	30 C. A.
9. Daulat Khana	Kala Bhushan Thakur Mahadev Singh	190	30 C. A.
10. Press	Kala Bhushan P. S. Rangan	200	
11. Garage	Mr. S. C. Chatterjee	150	
12. Guest House	Capt. Ram Singh	110	30 C. A.
13. Museum	Capt. Gopal Singh	105	

Departments	Officers	Pay	Allowances etc.
2. Collectorate Rajgarh	K. Khurshed Ali Khan B. A. LL. B.	240	40 C. A.
(a) Nizamat Rajgarh	S. Tahzibul Hasan	150	20 H. A.
(b) Nizamat Ramgarh	Pt. Bhawani Sahai	150	20 H. A.
(c) Nizamat Lachhman- garh	M. Mohd. Barkat Ullah	150	20 H. A.
(d) Nizamat Thanaghazi	Th. Budh Singh	130	20 H. A.
(e) Nizamat Bansur	L. Mool Chand Badhwar B.A.	180	20 H. A.

Judicial Minister—R. B. Lala Kanwar Sen

Pay Rs- 1,000/--

1 District & Sessions Court	Pt. Rameshwar Nath M. A. LL. B.	400	
2 Public Prosecutor	Pt. Ganga Sharan B.A.LL.B.	160	
3 Registrar High Court	L. Mukat Beharilal B. A. LL. B.	210	25 D. A.
(a) Munsiff Alwar	M. Nasir Uddin B.A.LL.B.	170	
(b) Additional Munsiff Alwar	Pt. Uma Dutt B. A. LL. B.	160	
(c) Munsiff Rajgarh	Sayed Hashmat Hussain B. A. LL. B.	160	
(d) Munsiff Behror	L. Govind Sharan B.A.LL.B.	160	
(e) Munsiff Tijara	Th. Raghubir Singh B. A. LL. B.	170	
(f) Munsiff Bansur	M. Abrar Hussain B.A.LL.B.	150	
(g) Munsiff Lachhman- garh	L. Janki Nandan B.A.LL.B.	150	

Army Minister—Col. Abdul Rehman Mahodaya O. B. I.

(Tazimi Muafidar)

Pay Rs. 600/--

1 Jey Paltan	} Lt. Col. E. G. Savage I. A. (Paid by Govt. of India)		
2 Pratap Paltan			
3 Mangal Lanciers			
	Major Madho Singh	250	50 S. A.

Departments	Officers	Pay	Allowances eto.
14. Census	I. Shanker Prasad M. A., LL. B.	500	30 C. A.
15. Secretariat Controller	L. Madan Mohan Lal B. A.	140	25 Acting
16. Co-operative Societies	L. Har Narain B. Com.	130	40 C. A.

Home Minister—Th. Sultan Singh Mahodaya (Tazimi Jagirdar)

Pay Rs 550/- + 50/- C. A.

1 Jagir	Joshi Mahesh Chandra B.A.	220	30 C. A.
2 Punnya & Muafi	L. Chhaju Singh	180	30 C. A.
3 Secondary & Primary Education	Rai Sahib Pt. K. K. Nanawati M. A.	300	40 C. A.
4 Raj Riahi College	A. G. Pai M. A. (Cantab)	230	70 Acting
5 Medical	Capt. M. S. Katre M. B., B. S., M. R. C. S. I. R. C. P., D. O. M. S.	750	30 C. A.
6 Teshekhana	Rao Shri Narain Mahodaya	105	
7 Deodhi Khas	L. Chnnni Lal	75	
8 Sanskrit College	Pt. Shambhu Datt	125	

Revenue Minister—Rai Sahib Lala Ram Lal Anand
(Government Pensioner)

Pay Rs 550/- + 50/- C. A.

1. Collectorate Alwar	Pt. Anand Narain Kaul B. So. LL. B.	320	40 C. A.
(a) Nizamat Alwar	K. Sanjan Singh B. So.	150	20 H. A.
(b) Nizamat Mandawar	Pt. Mool Chand	160	20 H. A.
(c) Nizamat Kishangarh	Pt. Ganga Lahri B. A.	140	20 H. A.
(d) Nizamat Tijara	L. Khem Chand M. A.	140	20 H. A.
(e) Nizamat Behror	B. Surya Swaroop B. A.	160	20 H. A.

Appendix II.

Detailed list of Jagirs of the State.

On

31.3.41

(T. denotes that the Jagirdars enjoy Tazim)

(The Jagirs have not been listed in order of proeedenoe)

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual income in rupees	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service

Naruka Jagirs

1	Thana	(Succoession pending)	Rajgarh	19,516	45	nil T.
2	Khora	(Succoession pending)	Laohhman-garh	16,223	39	20 T.
3	Bijwar	Th. Raghubir Singh	Alwar	10,900	10	nil T.
4	Jaoli	R. B. Raja Durjan Singh	Laohhman-garh	14,783	nil	nil T.
5	Garhi	Th. Bhawani Singh	Rajgarh	21,059	20	nil T.
6	Nizamnagar	Rao Bhainra Singh	Ramgarh	1,500	4	3 T.
7	Para	Th. Ummaid Singh	Rajgarh	4,500	10	6 T.
8	Palwa	„ Sultan Singh	„	8,500	15	12 T.
9	Khera	„ Bahadur Singh	Laohhmau-garh	9,542	16	nil T.
10	Moonpur	„ Keshri Singh	Rajgarh	3,660	14	8
11	Garh	„ Kalyan Singh	„	4,000	11	8
12	Dhand	„ Madho Singh	Laohhman-garh	3,000	13	4
13	Rajpur	„ Narayan Singh	Rajgarh	2,500	6	4
14	Binjari	„ Shivrath Singh	„	3,500	10	7
15	Bhadkoul	(Succoession pending)	Alwar	2,500	5	3
16	Toda	Th. Hari Singh	Rajgarh	1,400	4	1

Departments	Officers	Pay	Allowances eto.
4 Station Hospital	Dr. M.S. Rehman M.B.B.S.	130	
5 Customs and Exoise.	Pt. Rup Narain B. A.	240	40 C. A.
6 Civil Veterinary	Dr. Gopal Singh Rathor G. V. So. D. V. M.	130	40 C. A.
7 Cattle Breeding	Pt. Hira Lal Patel B. Ag.	100	
8 Akhet	Dh. Ram Pratap	130	
9 Khas Tavela	K. Madho Singh	50	
10 Central Prison	Mr. L. S. H. Martyn	160	

Development Officer—K. Raghubir Singh B. A.

(State Jagirdar)

Pay Rs. 400/-

1. Forest	Pt Ram Pratap M. So.	160	40 C. A.
2. Mines	L. Ganga Swaroop	130	30 C. A.
3. Agriculture	L. Laxman Swaroop B. Ag.	140	
4. Gardens	Pt. Chain Narain B. So. Ag.	140	15 C. A.
5. Nazul	L. Bhonrey Lal	100	30 C. A.
6. Central Records	} K. Shambhu Singh M. A.	130	
7. Treasury			

Abbreviations

C. A.	=	Conveyance Allowance
D. A.	=	Duty Allowance.
H. A.	=	Horse Allowance
L. A.	=	Local Allowance
O. A.	=	Overseas Allowance
P. F.	=	Provident Fund Contribution
S. A.	=	Staff Allowance
Mahodaya	=	Tazimi Sardar

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual income in rupees	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service
41	Morera	(i) Th. Ramohandia Singh (ii) „ Shribux Singh	Alwar	750	6	2
42	Khudina	„ Chhaju Singh	Kishan-garh	1,200	4	2
43	Bajoli	„ Sujan Singh	Rajgarh	1,500	5	5
44	Mahalakpur	„ Surjan Singh	Laohhman-garh	1,100	1	1
45	Saleta	„ Ram Singh	Thanag-hazi	5 735	18	12
46	Tolawas	„ Saman Singh	„	2,000	6	1
47	Raypura	„ Pabudan Singh	„	350	3	3
48	Holawas	„ Jivan Singh	Bansur	5,000	9	7
49	Rajpura	(Succoession pending)	Thanag-bazi	1,100	3	2
50	Govindpura	Th. Mool Singh	„	675	5	2
51	Manawas	„ Pabudan Singh	Bansur	2 000	9	4
52	Jagannath-pura	„ Gordhan Singh	Thanagbazi	1,600	5	4
53	Bhagwat-pura	„ Ishwari Singh	Laohhman-garh	500	1½	1½
54	Tintpur	„ Sadul Singh	„	450	1½	1½
55	Kherla	„ Chhagan Singh	Kishan-garh	1,030	4	2
56	Jaitpura	„ Budh Singh	Bansur	556	1	1
57	Kushalpura	„ Jey Singh	Alwar	300	1	1
58	Sundiyana	K. Raghubir Singh	Laohhman-garh	2,615	1	5
59	Tilwar	Th. Sheopratap Singh	Rajgarh	2,648	nil	nil
60	Dyothana	„ Madho Singh	Laohhman-garh	3,000	nil	nil
Kilanot Jagirs						
61	Babeli	Th. Girwarsingh	Rajgarh	3,000	7	5
62	Saloli	„ Deo Singh	„	2,275	1	1

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual Income in rupees	Number of horse:	
					Jagir	Service
17	Shekhpur	Th. Bhanwar Singh	Lachhman- garh	500	2	1
18	Jamalpur	„ Bhawani Singh	Alwar	1,800	9	4
19	Satana	„ Kishan Singh	„	1,000	6	2
20	Dhanwala	„ Rishpal Singh	„	922	2	1
21	Sohanpur	„ Chhitar Singh	„	1,375	4	4
22	Naglisadh	„ Bahadur Singh	„	775	3	1
23	Bhankhri	„ Raghunath Singh	Rajgarh	700	5	1
24	Lapala	„ Narayan Singh	„	472	1	1
25	Lhisana	„ Chandra Singh	Kishan- garh	752	1	1
26	Bahali	„ Janak Singh	Rajgarh	2,400	8	7
27	Ferozepur	„ Badri Singh	„	1,500	4	4
28	Bader	„ Khadag Singh	Alwar	3,350	9	9
29	Morod Kalan	„ Narain Singh	Rajgarh	4,919	8	8
30	Morod Khurd	„ Kishan Singh	„	1,300	4	4
31	Bahrer	„ Sumer Singh	„	4,000	8	8
32	Manaka	„ Kanan Singh	„	500	1	1
33	Kharkhari	(Succession pending)	„	1,100	2	2
34	Hodaheli	„ Narain Singh	„	1,300	4	4
35	Naithla	„ Jey Singh	Alwar	2,000	7	5
36	Kanhor	„ Kalyan Singh	„	501	2	1
37	Minzapur	„ Mool Singh	„	900	3	3
38	Chainpura	„ Pem Singh	Lachhman- garh	800	4	2
39	Sunari	„ Dev Singh	„	2,200	7	4
40	Haderhera	„ Ganga Singh	„	1,500	2	1

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual income in rupees	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service
<u>Shaikhawat Jagirs.</u>						
76	Khohari	Th. Sishupal Singh	Bansur	2,285	3	1
77	Naharpur	„ Sultan Singh	Alwar	4,000	16	4 T.
<u>Raderka Jagirs</u>						
78	Manpura	Th. Nathu Singh	Rajgarh	900	1	1
<u>Gaur Jagirs</u>						
79	Chimraoli	Th. Roop Singh	Laohhman-garh	10,200	24	15 T.
80	Bhurpahari	„ Bajrang Singh	„	1,500	3	1
81	Kalipahari	„ Kishan Singh	„	1,800	4	1
82	Piladhawa	„ Kalyan Singh	Alwar	2,000	6	4
83	Jharera	„ Devi Singh	„	1,000	7	5
84	Bhinwara	„ Shyo Singh	Mandawar	4,800	5	3
85	Ramsinghpura	„ Devi Singh	Rajgarh	1,300	3	2
86	Daulatpura	„ Devi Singh	„	900	4	4
87	Pabrah	„ Devi Singh	„	500	2	1
<u>Rathor Jagirs</u>						
88	Salpur	Th. Rewat Singh	Alwar	13,891	35	18 T.
89	Sukhmanheri	„ Anand Singh	Mandawar	3,700	14	9 T.
90	Mundia-khera	„ Rajendra Singh	Alwar	5,000	5	5 T.
91	Rasulpur	„ Dhari Singh	Laohhman-garh	1,750	4	3 T.
92	Dadikai	„ Govind Singh	Alwar	1,152	4	2
93	Dwarakpur	„ Lakshaman Singh	Laohhman-garh	10,00	2	1
94	Shyampura	„ Devi Singh	Bansur	500	2	1
95	Chandpura	(Succession pending)	Thanaghazi	800	4	1

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual Income in rupees	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service

Pichanot Jagirs

63	Kherli	Th. Nand Singh	Alwar	4,525	8	5
64	Dhigawara	„ Badri Singh	Rajgarh	6,000	14	12
65	Kairwara	„ Ratan Singh	Alwar	6,000	12	1
66	Dholapalas	„ Narayan Singh	„	1,200	4	4
67	Roopvas	„ Sadul Singh	Rajgarh.	500	1	1
68	Murlipura	„ Kalyan Singh	„	400	1	1
69	Baroli	„ Dhir Singh	Alwar	700	1	3

Rajawat Jagirs

70	Jey singh- pura	Th. Sanman Singh	Thana ghazi	500	1	1
71	Nagli Rajawat	„ Ram Singh	Alwar	900	1	1

Jhamawat Jagirs

72	Ganwari	Th. Umrao Singh	Rajgarh	4,617	10	10
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Kumbawat Jagirs

73	Bhanwata	Th. Nand Singh	Thana ghazi	1,000	4	3
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Hamerdeka Jagirs

74	Makrora	(i) Th. Sheodan singh	Rajgarh	850	3	3
		(ii) „ Devi Singh				
		(iii) „ Vijey Singh				

Jogikachawa Jagirs

75	Indergarh	Th. Narayan Singh	Alwar	6,00	2	2
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No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual income in rupees	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service
116	Karoli	1 " Devi Singh 2 " Durjan Singh	Ramgarh	1,000	3	3
117	Kaday	" Prahlap Singh	Kishan- garh	2,500	2	1
118	Baharkho	" Umrao Singh	Rajgarh	1,800	5	1
119	Dusrahera	" Shanker Singh " Sagar Singh	Laohhman- garh	1,985	4	4
120	Guria	Th. Mangal Singh	Rajgarh	1600	4	4
121	Tatarpur	" Madan Gopal Singh	Mandawar	16,265	nil	nil T.
<u>Nirban Jagirs</u>						
122	Berla	Th. Bhagirath Singh	Laohhman- garh	2,000	6	2
123	Badvileta	" Ummaid Singh " Pratap Singh	Rajgarh	1,000	3	3
<u>Khinchi Jagirs</u>						
124	Puthi	Th. Bahadar Singh	Ramgarh	3,606	20	8
<u>Ranawat Jagirs</u>						
125	Kesroli	Th. Narendra Singh	Alwar	7,500	15	4 T.
126	Kherli Chandrawat	" Fateh Singh	Laohhman- garh	3,400	nil	nil
<u>Badgujar Jagirs</u>						
127	Rahaoholi	Th. Durjan Singh	Rajgarh	800	2	2
128	Dhirpur	" Hardan Singh	Bansur	870	1	1
129	Dharti- khohar	" Chhaju Singh	Behror	325	1	1
130	Tasing	" Madho Singh	"	34,238	44	24 T
131	Santokpura	(i) " Amar Singh (ii) " Indar Singh (iii) " Sardar Singh	Laohhman- garh	2,400	14	6

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual Income in rupees	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service
96	Kalsada	R. K. Ridmal Singh	Alwar	5,998	24	nil T
97	Jaravali	Th. Bhim Singh	Rajgarh	1,200	nil	nil T.
98	Balvandaka	„ Chhaju Singh	Alwar	1,300	3	3
99	Nibhera	„ Chhaju Singh	Laohhman- garh	2,000	7	3
100	Barwara	K. Vikram Singh	Alwar	4,590	8	8

Bhati Jagirs.

101	Senthal	Th. Kushal Singh	Rajgarh	2,225	9	5
102	Anawara	„ Madho Singh	Rajgarh	2,500	5	2

Jadon Jagirs

103	Melkheri	Th. Rampratap Singh	Laohhman- garh	3,000	9	3 T.
104	Ghiawari	„ Balabux Singh	„	2,000	4	nil 2
105	Kalyanpura	„ Narayan Singh	Rajgarh	1,300.	1	1 T.
106	Patan	„ Bhopal Singh	„	6,150	17	12

Chohan Jagirs

107	Nimrana	R. Umrao Singh	Behror	37,565	nil	nil T
108	Bijwar	Th. Amar Singh	Mundawar	15,150	10	7 T
109	Kishanpur	„ Kishore Singh	Alwar	10,000	13	8
110	Dinar	„ Pratap Singh	Laohhman- garh	3,202	12	6
111	Nibola	„ Hari Singh	Rajgarh	1,500	7	6
112	Amarpur	„ Sume Singh	„	550	2	2
113	Khara- chohan	„ Raghuvir Singh	„	2,000	7	5
114	Siyakabas	„ Banai Singh	Alwar	320	1	1
115	Salpuri	„ Moti Singh	„	1,400	3	2

Appendix III

Detailed List of Salim Deh Muafis of the State on 31.3.41

(T. denotes that the Muafidar enjoys Tazim)
(The Muafidars have not been listed in order of precedence)

No.	Muafi	Muafidar	Income in rupees	Remarks
Nizamath Alwar				
1	Gopalpura	(Mutation Pending)	780	
2	Ulaheri	Misra Mohanlal	1200	
3	Palka	Pt. Mohankishan	1200	
4	Parsa-ka-Bas	Bareth Govindsingh	1000	
5	Burja	Kh. Shivalal	4500	
6	Chirkhana	Biharilal & Hazarilal	4050	
7	Belaka	Pt. Shiv Datt etc.	1950	
8	Khera-zahar	Kh. Shivalal	4800	
9	Sahajpur	Guru Baijnal	4500	
10	Gujuki	Bareth Bakhtawar Dan	2700	
11	Nawli	Tb. VijeySingh	825	
12	Nagla-Charan	Bareth Bhokhandi Dan	1200	
13	Nagli-Munshi	L. Kishan Chandra	525	
14	Gazi-ka	Chaubi Ganga Sahai	1350	
15	Barkhera	D. Naunihal Singh	9000	T.
16	Khareda	Pt. Ram Bhadra	3675	
17	Kamalpur	M. Mushtaq Ali	1200	
18	Ahmadpu	Lt. Col. D. Ganeshi Lal	4500	T.
19	Chandu-ki	Captain Parush Ram	1250	
20	Dhonkri	Chh. Ramman Lal	1740	
21	Loharwadi	Shaikh Bashir Ahmad	2100	

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual income in rupees	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service

Sikarwal Jagirs

132	Pempura	Th. Jagan Singh	Thana-ghazi	1,239	7	2
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Madatiya Jagirs

133	Langadwas	Th. Madho Singh	Rajgarh	4,000	nil	nil T
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Miscellaneous Jagirs.

134	Nagal Santokhara	L. Chimman Lal	Mandawar	2,000	2	1
135	Dantlagirwar	M. Murtaza Hussain	Kishan-garh	2,400	6	4
136	Chimraoli Sikh	S. Rajendra Singh	Laohhman-garh	3,600	10	7
137	Choroti	Dh. Ganpat Singh	Alwar	4,000	5	2
138	Bhanwar	Goshain Komalgir	Laohhman-garh	2,300	10	4
139	(Cash Jagir)	Rao Girdhari Lal	Alwar	5,000	nil	nil T.

No	Muafi	Muafidar	Income. in rupees	Remarks
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Nizamat Ramgarh

1	Bari Pokhar	Shri Banrup Bihariji's temple	2519	T.
2	Seriska	do	2415	
3	Todili	Misra Yogesh Chandra	543	
4	Diholi	Diwan Chiranji Lal	4608	
5	Qazakpur	Shekh Qutbuddin	1259	
6	Khoh	(Mutation pending)	5203	
7	Badagaon	Pt. Jagda Nand	1885	
8	Biduka	Mahant Mada Sudan	2688	
9	Manshirpur	D. Ram Singh	1252	
10	Audhela	Col. Abdul Rehman	1700	

Nizamat Lachhmangarh

1	Chhagal-ki	Mahant Kishandas	850	T.
2	Toda Nagar	Diwan Madan Mohanlal	2800	
3	Jodhpura	Pt. Lala Ram	635	
4	Chhilaoh	Misra Chhagan Lal	1800	
5	Iruiya	Shri Govind Devji's Temple	3000	
6	Dwarajpura	Bareth Madho Dan	560	
7	Napa-para	Bhatt Girdhari Lal	675	
8	Gothri Gura	Guru Raghunandanlal	2600	
9	Gothri Purohit	Purohit Vashishtha	1160	
10	Chak-Tapsi	Mahant Angad Das	60	
11	Pisai	Pt. Devki Nandan	2200	
12	Medpura	Bareth Mool Singh	940	
13	Isrota	Rai Gauri Lal	2400	

No.	Muafi	Muafidar	Income in rupees	Remarks
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Nizamat Behror

1	Shampurā	Pt. Sudarshan	965	
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Nizamat Mandawar

1	Bhojpurī	Pt. Prem Sukh	2100	
2	Ikrotia	Guru Lakshmi Raman	550	
3	Nagal Baola	Kh. Bhairon Baksh	1600	
4	Hoda Heri	Rao Yusuf Ali Khan	2000	T.
5	Mundawar	Rao Yusuf Ali Khan	1130	T.
6	Tinki-ruri	Pt. Sada Nand	3500	
7	Manheti	Pt. Sudarshan	1791	
8	Nagli Ojha	Pt. Ram Bhadra Ojha	2500	T.
9	Bhanot	Pt. Nawal Kishore	660	
10	Bhika-Was	Bareth Amar Dan	1645	

Nizamat Kishangarh

1	Khairāl	Mahant Prabhu Das	1430	
2	Mahond	Bareth Balwant Singh	1668	
3	Chitghana	Mir Sayad Ahmad Ali	1608	
4	Dadar-hera	Pt. Madhukant	1830	
5	Dayalpur	Pt. Sawitri Prasad	434	
6	Khojaka	Shah Kallan Shah	788	
7	Ranoli	Pt. Sada Nand	1551	

Nizamat Tijara

1	Hasanpur	Shah Kallan Shah	2460	
2	Ibrahim-pura	Niyaz Shah	500	
3	Kakrali	Pt. Ram Charnanand	1500	

No	Muafi	Muafidar	Income in rupees	Remarks
18	Dhaulan	Swami Gokula Nand	390	
19	Padli	Shri Nathdwara	2100	
20	Surer	Shri Govind Devji's temple Rajgarh	6300	
21	Jhankra ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Shri Raghunathji's temple	5250	
22	Sitawat ($\frac{3}{4}$)	Bareth Bala Bux	1200	
23	Kaneti	Guru Puran Nath Jogi	1350	
24	Kunoha	Jugal Kishore	300	
25	Ataldas	Pt. Lakshmi Narain	525	
26	Harkishanpura	Mahant Parushottam Das	2000	
27	Khera Mirzapur	Pt. Baijnath & Dindayal	2550	
28	Kharkhari Rana	(Mutation pending)	780	
29	Indpura	Kh. Shiv lal	1500	
30	Prempura	" Shivilal	1500	
31	Pinayan	" Shivilal	10658	
32	Nagal Ganga-gurn	Chaube Jyoti Prasad eto.	750	
33	Chaha-ka-bas	Mahant Daya Ram Das Nirana	300	

Nizamath Thanghazi

1	Shiv Nagri	Pt. Ram Nath	300
2	Mankot	Th. Ram Singh	2025
3	Harner	" Padam Singh	2250
4	Kundalka	" Ram Pratap Singh	450
5	Todi-Luhar	Chaube Bhagwati Paasad	900
6	Jhankri	Bhatt Ramjilal	3300

No.	Muafi	Muafidar	Income in rupees	Remarks
14	Bahrampur	Jotshi Shiv Prakash etc.	5350	T.
15	Shahpura	Swami Ballabhji Chaudrawat	1050	
16	Buttiyana	Rao Shri Narain	4800	
17	Intola	Th. Bhanwar Singh	900	
18	Raghunathbas	Th. Dev Singh	1500	

Nizamat Rajgarh

1	Aduka	Chaube Albeli Chaud	750	
2	Alai	(Mutation pending)	900	
3	Nagal Bandia	B. Mangilal Badwa	600	
4	Ballupura	Bareth Ramsingh	1560	
5	Hatoj	Bareth Ram Singh	1200	
6	Pipal-hera	Pundreek Umagiri etc.	1950	
7	Berli	Bareth Gulji	255	
8	Thonsra	Bareth Shri Dan	1200	
9	Partap-pura	Pt. Gangji	800	
10	Palpur	Chaube Badri Parsad	780	
11	Thamaoli ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Bareth Murar Dan etc.	625	
12	Tahatra	Shri Govind Devji's Temple (Brindaban)	6750	
13	Jagmalpur	Pt. Shri Narain etc.	570	
14	Chimapura ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Baldev Karigar	1200	
15	Chitos	Misra Chiranjilal	1800	
16	Danpur	(Mutation pending)	3480	
17	Dharam-pura	Th. Digambar Singh	175	

Appendix IV

List of Laws, Rules and Regulations of the State.

Accounts.

1. The Civil Service Regulations 1941
2. Rules for audit and payment of civil pensions
3. Revised military pension rules
4. Rules for permanent advances
5. Rules for maintenance of stock registers.
6. Rules to regulate the grant of temporary advances
7. Rules for the working of treasuries and sub-treasuries
8. Rules for reconciliation of departmental accounts
9. Rules for the grant of motor car advances
10. Rules for fixed deposits
11. Rules for loans and advances
12. Rules for acceptance of cash certificates as security

Animal Husbandry

1. Rules regarding distribution, castration and dedication of bulls

Akhet

1. Act for the preservation of Game

No.	Mnafi	Muafidar	Income in rupees	Remarks
7	Dumera	Rai Birad Singh	1350	T,
8	Dwarapur	Shri Jagannath ji's Temple	2100	
9	Hauda-Heli	Th. Rup Singh	1050	
10	Kaler	Joshi Shri Narair.	2700	
Nizamat Bansur				
1	Bhuriya Bas	Th. Vijey Singh	1950	
2	Turkiya Bas	Bareth Ganga Dan	350	
3	Bhuri Dungri	Bareth Bhairun Dan	50	

17. Rules for promotion of students.
18. Rules for discipline in Raj Rishi College.
19. Rules for promotion and recruitment in the cadre of teachers

Excise

1. The Excise Opium and Drugs Law
2. The Excise Opium and Drugs Rules
3. Rules regarding the sale of Arsenic

Forest

1. The Forest Grazing Rules
2. The Forest Regulations

Garage

1. The State Garage Rules

Judicial

1. The Indian Code of Civil Procedure of 1908.
2. The Indian Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898.
3. The Indian Partnership Act of 1932.
4. The Indian Companies Act of 1913.
5. The Indian Limitation Act of 1908.
6. The Indian Lunacy Act of 1912.
7. The Provincial Insolvency Act of 1920.
8. The Indian Penal Code Act of 1860.
9. The Indian Registration Act of 1908.
10. The Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition Ordinance of 1935.
11. The Indian Aircraft Act 1934 and the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937.
12. The Guardian and Wards Act of 1890.

Army

1. Disability Pension Rules, 1940.

Customs

1. The Customs Act
2. The Customs Manual
3. Rules for duty on parcels passing through Post Offices
4. Rules for the grant of rewards on detection of offences

Co-operative Societies

1. The Co-operative Societies Act
2. The Co-operative Societies Rules

Education

1. Rules for admission and withdrawal of students
2. Rules for distribution of sweets in schools
3. Rules for private tuition
4. Rules for grants in-aid
5. Rules for the award of merit scholarships
6. Rules for Games Funds
7. Rules for Sanskrit stipends
8. Rules for Rajput stipends
9. Rules for Meo scholarships
10. Rules for tuition fees in A. V. Middle schools
11. Rules for tuition fees in Vernacular schools
12. Rules for free distribution of books
13. Rules for stipends to backward classes
14. Rules for tuition fees in A. V. and High Schools and Intermediate College
15. Rules for Raj Rishi College Hostel
16. Rules for College Library

Municipality

1. The Alwar State Municipalities & Small Towns Act of 1934
2. Byelaws regulating the manufacture or preparation for sale of flour and providing for the inspection and proper regulation of flour mills
3. Byelaws regarding the registration of Births and Deaths
4. Revision of the scales of loads permitted to thelas, hand-thelas and carts
5. Business Byelaws.
6. The prevention of adulteration of food stuffs Act
7. Rules for Municipal Elections
8. Regulation for the prevention of cruelty to animals

Medical

1. Rules for prevention of infectious diseases
2. Rules regarding fees for medical examinations
3. Rules regarding X-ray fees
4. Rules for promotion etc. of dressers and compounders
5. Rules regarding medical scholarships
6. Rules regarding Ambulance Cars.
7. Rules regarding rent of private wards.
8. Rules regarding the private practice of Doctors in the Zenana Hospital
9. Rules regarding Pathological examinations

Muafi and Punnya

1. The Muafi Rules
2. The Punnya Rules

Mines

1. The Mining Rules
2. The Stone quarrying Regulation Act
3. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act

13. The Indian Succession Act.
14. The Indian Banker's Book Evidence Act of 1891.
15. The Indian Contract Act of 1872.
16. The Indian Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.
17. The Indian Sale of Goods Act of 1930.
18. The Alwar State Legal Practitioner's Regulations of 1933.
19. The Alwar State Evidence Regulation of 1926.
20. The Alwar State Usurious Loans Act.
21. The Alwar State Small Cause Courts Act of 1934.
22. The Alwar Stamp Act of 1923.
23. The Criminal Breach of Contract Act.
24. Judicial Rules of the Alwar State 1930.
25. The Alwar Relief of Indebtedness Regulation of 1938.
26. Rules regarding the examination of petition writers.
27. Rules regarding absconding of offenders.
28. Act controlling expenditure on Marriage and Funeral ceremonies, 1923
29. Rules regarding the issue of Commissions to civil cases
30. The Indian Coinage Act.
31. Rules for petition writers of the Alwar State 1941.
32. Rules regarding Munshis to Legal Practitioners.
33. Rules relating to the duties of the Registrar of the joint Stock Companies.
34. The Alwar High Court Regulation of 1941

Jail

1. The Alwar State Prison and Prisoners' Act
2. Rules regarding release of prisoners on ceremonial occasions

Jagir

1. The Walter-krit bye-laws
2. The Court of Wards Rules
3. The Jagir Rules

Revenue

1. The Alwar State Revenue Code
2. The Registration Act
3. The Redemption of Mortgages Act
4. The Land Acquisition Act
5. Rules for the grant of protective leases
6. Rules for the assessment of dehri lands
7. Rules regarding patwar records
8. Rules regarding harvest inspections
9. Rules for keeping revenue accounts

Veterinary

1. Rules for the improvement of livestock
2. Rules for the control of contagious diseases among livestock

Miscellaneous

1. The Official Secrets Act.
2. Rules for Nimantran and Parwarish.
3. Rules for grant of Lawazma.
4. Rules for presentation of nazars in the districts.
5. Rules for nazars by Jagirdars and by Tazimis.

Nazool

1. The Nazool property Rules

Police

1. The Treasure Trove Act
2. The Arms Act
3. The Motor Vehicles Act
4. The Gambling Act
5. The Hackney Carriage Act
6. The Village and Small Town Patrol Act
7. The Restrictions of Habitual Offenders Act
8. The Police Act
9. The Criminal Tribes Act
10. The Press Act
11. The Cocaine Act
12. The Registration of Public Associations Act
13. The Registration of Foreigners Act
14. The sale of Arsenic Rules
15. The Alwar State City Traffic Rules
16. The Alwar State Chaukidars Rules
17. The Radio License Rules
18. The State Police Rules
19. The prevention of slaughter and sale of cattle Rules
20. The use of public thoroughfares Rules
21. The Registration of Foreigners Rules
22. The Defence of India Act, 1939.

P. W. D.

1. Rules and bye-laws for the construction of buildings
2. Rules under the Town Improvement and Development schemes
3. The Electricity Rules

Appendix V.

TIME SCALES OF PAY

on

31. 3. 41

The following time scales of pay were in force at
Time Scales the close of the year.

No.	Scales (Rs.)	Posts
I	240-20/2-400	Accountant General Inspector General of Police Director S. P. Education Principal, Raj Rishi College District and Sessions Judge District Officer Alwar District Officer Rajgarh Collector Customs & Excise
II	150-10/2-250	Superintendent Government Offices Superintendents of Police Assistant Engineer (P. W. D.) Hakim Jagir Directress, Female Education, Registrar High Court (E. B. @ 230) Public Prosecutor (E. B. @ 230) Munsiffs (E. B. @ 230) Chief Veterinary Officer Forest Officer
III	130-10/2-230	Deputy Registrar Co-operative Hakim Punnya and Muafiat Senior Lecturer Raj Rishi College (E. B. @ 200) Assistant Surgeons Alexandra Hospital (E. B. @ 200) Nazims (E. B. @ 200) Medical Officer In charge Station Hospital Superintendent Central Records Treasury Officer

6. Rules for Arzees (departmental applications.)
7. Rules for printing. .
8. The Auction Rules.

	Sub Assistant Surgeons Station Hospital
	Jailor
	Asst. Manager Press
IX 35-3-65-6/2-95	Sub Inspectors of Police
	Head Computer P. W. D.
	Head Draftsmen P. W. D.
	Overseers P. W. D.
	Naib Munsarim Sileh Khana
	Inspectors Co-operative Department
	Inspectors Education Deptt. Div. I Grade I
	Teachers Education Deptt. Div. I Grade I
	Inspectors Customs and Excise
	Clerks Upper Division Grade II
X 50-5-80	Charge Compounders Zenana Hospital
	Charge Nurses Zenana Hospital
	Lady Teachers Division I Grade II
XI 40-2-50-5/5-65	Staff Nurses Zenana Hospital
	Clerks Lower Division I Grade I
XII 20-2-40-4/2-60	Assistant Computers P. W. D.
	Assistant Draftsman P. W. D.
	Suboverseers P. W. D.
	Meter Inspectors Electrical Department
	Naib Munsarim Labour Corps
	Nigrang Museum
	Sub Inspectors Co-operative
	Inspectors Jagir
	Inspectors Punnya and Muafiat
	Inspectors Education Department Division I
	Grade II
	Teachers Education Department Division I
	Grade II
	Sub Inspectors Customs and Excise
	Rangers Forest Department
	Inspectors Baghat
	Overseers Agriculture Department
	Sanitary Inspector
	Clerks Upper Division Grade III
XIII 25-2-35-3/2-50	Lady Teachers Division II Grade I
	Clerks Lower Division Grade II

- IV 100-10/2-200 Assistant Accounts Officers
 Inspectors of Police (E. B. @ 170)
 Controller of Palaces
 Superintendent Garage
 Manager State Press
 Assistant Director S. P. Education
 Lecturers Raj Rishi College (E. B. @ 170)
 Superintendent Jail
 Superintendent Baghat
 Mines Officer
 Agriculture Officer
 S. D. O. Electrical
 Hakim Akhet
- V 100-5/2-150 Superintendent Guest House
 Naib Hakim Jagir
 Head Masters High Schools (E. B. @ 130)
 Principal Sanskrit College
 Assistant Lecturers Raj Rishi College
 (E. B. @ 130)
 Assistant Collector Customs and Exoise
 Superintendent Cattle Breeding Farm
 Munsarim Nazool
 Munsarim Toshe Khana
- VI 70-5-130-10/3-150 Sub Assistant Surgeons Zenana Hospital
 Superintendent Museum
 Clerks Upper Division Grade 1
- VII 70-5-100-5/2-120 Matron Zenana Hospital
 Lady Teachers Division I Grade 1
 S. D. O. Southern District (P. W. D.)
 Munsarim Labour Corps
 Naib Hakim Punnya and Muafiat
 Naib Nazims
 Veterinary Officer
 Naib Munsarim Akhet
 Naib Munsarim Toshe Khana
 Motamid Mayo College
- VIII 50-5-80-5/2-120 Sub Assistant Surgeons Medical Department
 Sub Assistant Surgeons Veterinary department

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 Tracers P. W. D.
 Assistant Sub-overseers P. W. D.
 (not to go beyond 30 unless Matric)
 Teachers Education Department Division II Grade I
 Compounders Medical Department
 (not to go beyond 30 unless Matric)
 Male Nurses Medical Department
 Dressers Medical Department
 Mediaman Medical Department
 Compounders Veterinary Department
 (not to go beyond 20 unless 5 years service)
 Nigrans Akhet
 Assistant Jailor
 Foresters
 Girdawar Mines
 Field Demonstrator Agriculture
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XV 12-1-15-1/2-20 Dais Zenana Hospital
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(a)	Rs. 400-50-600-50/2-800	Ministers
(b)	Rs. 800-200-1200	Chief Justice
(c)	Rs. 800-50/2-950	State Engineer
(d)	Rs. 600-75/2-900	Chief Medical Officer
(e)	Rs. 450-50/3-850	Superintendent Zenana Hospital
(f)	Rs. 300-50-400-50/2-550	M/O in-charge Alexandra Hospital

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